The Outlook

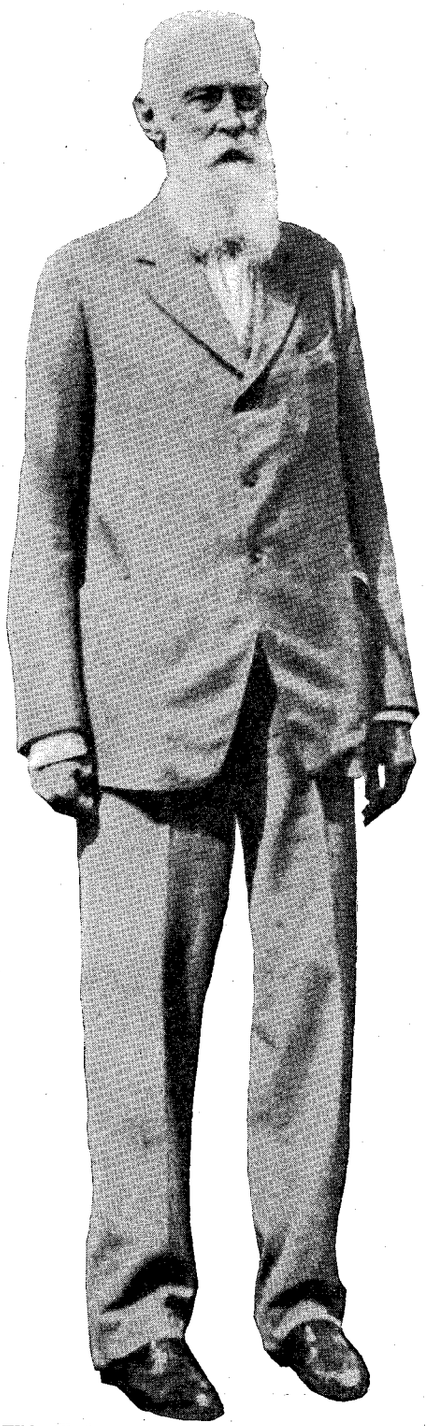
Volume 143 June 23, 1926 Number 8

Hawaii's Only President

GUNS were booming in one of the greatest harbors of the world. They were American naval guns. The day was July 4, 1894. Thus saluted, a new republic was ushered into the world. The dusky dethroned Queen wrote later in her memoirs, "Hawaii's Story," that America's Independence Day was chosen to institute the new Government "in order to have some guns fired at its adoption." The only President of that Republic died in Honolulu on June 9, 1926.

To many mature American voters the time when Hawaii was an independent sovereign nation seems long ago. Hawaii is now so firmly a part of the United States that the story of its kings and queens, of its revolutions, and of its successive Constitutions seems like quaint ancient history. Yet Sanford Ballard Dole, who was living until this month, was not a young man when he was President, for he had passed his fiftieth year.

To him as much as to any one else the people of the United States owe their Territory in the Pacific. No nation was ever more reluctant to assume new responsibility than the United States was to annex what was then commonly known as the Sandwich Islands. Peopled by a kindly race, governed by a despotism tempered with an easy-going good nature, these islands became a meeting-place for migration from both East and West. The old *opéra bouffe* monarchy proved quite unequal to the new conditions. It was the descendants of the early missionaries who brought about changes in the government that at first kept the monarchy nominally intact. Queen Liliuokalani, the last of the line of monarchs, having been forced to accept a Constitution that deprived her of the power she craved, fatuously tried to restore the despotism of an earlier day which, however it might have served the artless semi-savage people of a simpler era, had become corrupt and debased. Under Mr. Dole a Provisional Government was set up. The Queen complained that this was done under interference by American forces, landed to protect American lives and property. With the best of intentions but without his customary good judgment, President Cleveland, advised by the commissioner he had sent to the islands, James H. Blount, called upon Provisional President Dole to restore the Government to the deposed Queen. Mr. Dole respectfully but firmly declined. The fact is the United States had no right either in law or by conquest to interfere with the internal affairs of Hawaii. This President Cleveland virtually acknowledged later. Of course during the Cleveland Administration there was no possibility of carrying out a policy of annexation; but with the accession of McKinley to the Presidency the question of annexation was revived. During all this period President Dole was active in developing sentiment for that policy. Finally, during the war with Spain, a treaty was ratified and in August, 1898, the Hawaiian Islands came under the American flag.



Wide World

Sanford B. Dole

Mr. Dole's conduct during all this time was such as to entitle him to respect and honor from Americans as well as from the people of Hawaii. In his earlier years he was a member of the Hawaiian Legislature under the monarchy, and at the outbreak of the revolution which led to the establishment of the Provisional Government he was a judge of the islands' Supreme Court. When Hawaii became American territory, Mr. Dole was appointed by President McKinley its first Governor. His place in the history of the western expansion of the United States is firmly established.

Plenty of Tongue but No Teeth

THE Volstead Law has been in the dentist's chair for several months past, but has not one tooth more or one tooth less. Part of the members of the clinic, with a bent for specialization in extraction, are for leaving it toothless and have tugged and pulled, valiantly if vainly. Others have tinkered up a set of new teeth to be inserted in the gaps, but not one has gone in or has any prospect of going in. In short, the wets have accomplished nothing toward weakening the law and the drys have accomplished exactly the same toward strengthening it.

The Goff Bill, commonly characterized as a measure to put more teeth into the Volstead Law, appears to have been definitely side-tracked by the Senate so far as this session is concerned. The Judiciary Committee of the House reported it favorably, after striking out some of the sharpest incisors, notably the provisions for search of homes on evidence of possession of alcoholic drink for sale, seizure of vessels beyond the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

three-mile limit, and holding employers in alcohol plants liable for offenses of employees. Two very sharp teeth the Committee left in—the clause providing for a mandatory minimum fine of $500 upon conviction for selling liquor, and the one making redistillation an offense against the law.

But, though the teeth are forged, there is no indication that they are soon to be inserted in the sockets. The House leaders appear disposed to take no action on the Goff Bill at this session, holding it useless to devote time to a bill that has no chance of early passage in the Senate.

All of the wet bills have been reported unfavorably in the Senate.

The drys recently won a legislative victory, such as it was, in the vote of the House Judiciary Committee upholding the President's order concerning the employment of State officials in prohibition enforcement. The Committee, of course, has no authority to pass upon the validity of Executive acts. The vote—so close that the chairman constituted the margin—came as an incident in arriving at a decision to report unfavorably the Britten resolution intended to prevent Federal authorities from calling State officials to their aid.

With the exception of this incidental approval of the President's effort to aid stricter enforcement, Congress has done nothing about prohibition. The talk about it, however, runs into more pages than Pepys's diary.

Brookhart's Teapot and an Iowa Tempest

FOUR days after he won the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Iowa Colonel Smith W. Brookhart stirred up a hornets' nest by attending a meeting of the Iowa Federation of Labor and making a speech which some Iowa Republicans, at least, did not understand. One Republican leader declared for repudiation of a nominee who would take "such a Socialistic stand," and another declared that Brookhart "brazenly advocated the overthrow of the American system of government and the abrogation of the Constitution of the United States."

If Colonel Brookhart's speech has been fairly reported in the despatches, these Republican leaders have become unduly excited. The United States Constitution is in no new danger. All that Colonel Brookhart did was to commend the Rochdale co-operative system as a method of organizing business. There is no indication that he wanted it forced by law upon the country. Since the Rochdale plan was to pay five per cent interest on invested capital before distributing the profits among the members of the co-operative society, Colonel Brookhart's advocacy of it was understood to mean that capital in the United States should not be permitted to earn more than five per cent. What he appears to have said was that "the Rochdale system never paid more than five per cent, and should not pay more."

There are indications that Colonel Brookhart did not himself very well understand what he was talking about, since he is quoted as saying that the Rochdale plan "is the most hopeful sign for agriculture that has gained prominence since the war." Presumably, he spoke of the World War. Yet the Rochdale plan gained a large part of such prominence as it has more than eighty years ago.

So far as it has succeeded it has been virtually confined to co-operative retail stores. It has made no impression upon the general business or manufacturing system of Great Britain, where within its own limitations it has flourished. Colonel Brookhart's expectation that, if "given a chance" in the United States, it would "become the accepted manner of doing business within ten years" dooms him to disillusion.

Secretary Mellon Obliges

SECRETARY of the Treasury Mellon is an obliging man. Representative Haugen asked him to express his opinion of the Haugen Agricultural Relief Bill. Secretary Mellon promptly did so. His opinion is, in brief, that the principles upon which the bill is based are unsound and that the plan proposed would prove both unworkable and injurious to agriculture. Secretary Mellon's statement is a pretty thorough analysis of the Haugen Bill, but it is more than that. It is, or at least appears to be, the answer of the Coolidge Administration to the renewed demand, following the Brookhart victory in Iowa, for an agricultural subsidy. It is taken in Washington to mean that the Haugen or any similar bill would encounter the veto.

Secretary Mellon told Mr. Haugen that the bill, by its attempt to dispose of American surpluses abroad at reduced prices with reimbursement of the loss through an equalization fee, gives an advantage to foreign consumers which must be paid for from the Treasury of the United States and ultimately from the pockets of American consumers, and that such a plan can afford no permanent relief to American agriculture. He called the equalization fee by its proper name, a tax. He pointed out the almost insuperable difficulties in collecting such a tax. "The intricacies of the income tax and prohibition enforcement," he said, "appear simple by comparison." In order to collect the tax at all, he said, it would be necessary for the Government to employ "an enormous bureaucratic staff of lawyers, auditors, and inspectors." In the end, he concluded, the bill would defeat the very purpose which it seeks to accomplish by increasing rather than diminishing crop surpluses.

As much as this of Secretary Mellon's statement may be taken as displeasing to Mr. Haugen and his adherents. The rest of it may be equally displeasing to those who insist that the Government should not do anything. Secretary Mellon thinks that he sees the way out of some of the difficulties in reducing the price spread between producer and consumer "so that the farmer may receive a higher net price and yet the ultimate consumer may not have to pay more." He would extend the benefits of co-operative marketing to producers and consumers alike, and he thinks that it is along this line "that the Government can be of most help to the farmer."

There are more difficulties here than Secretary Mellon found time to deal with in his statement. The Mellon suggestion is no more a panacea than the others, but it indicates a realization of the fact, pointed out in our editorial at another place in this issue, that the farm problem is a National problem in the right solution of which all classes of citizens are vitally interested.

Rotten Rafters and Coolidge Economy

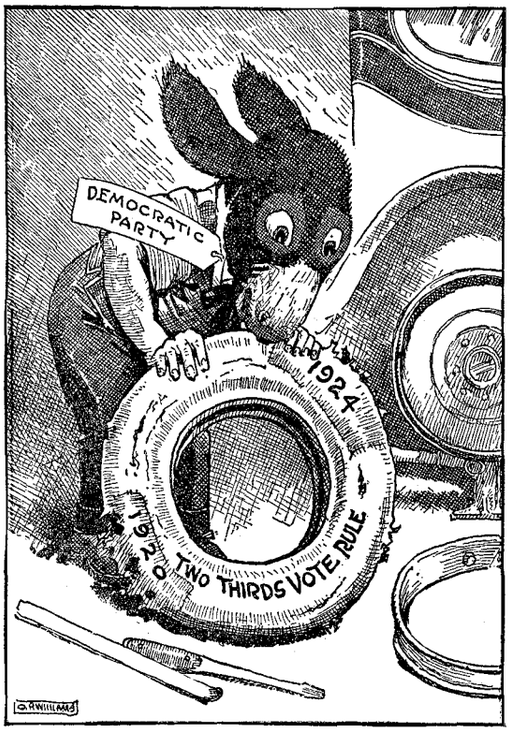
APPARENTLY because somebody long ago made the mistake of putting heavy metal roofing on old wooden rafters the President must find a temporary residence and the Government must spend either three hundred and fifty thousand or half a million dollars for making the White House habitable. The uncertainty as to which sum is to be spent comes from the fact that the request of General Lord, Director of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Full of sad thoughts and troubles

(Henry VIII, Act II, Scene 2)

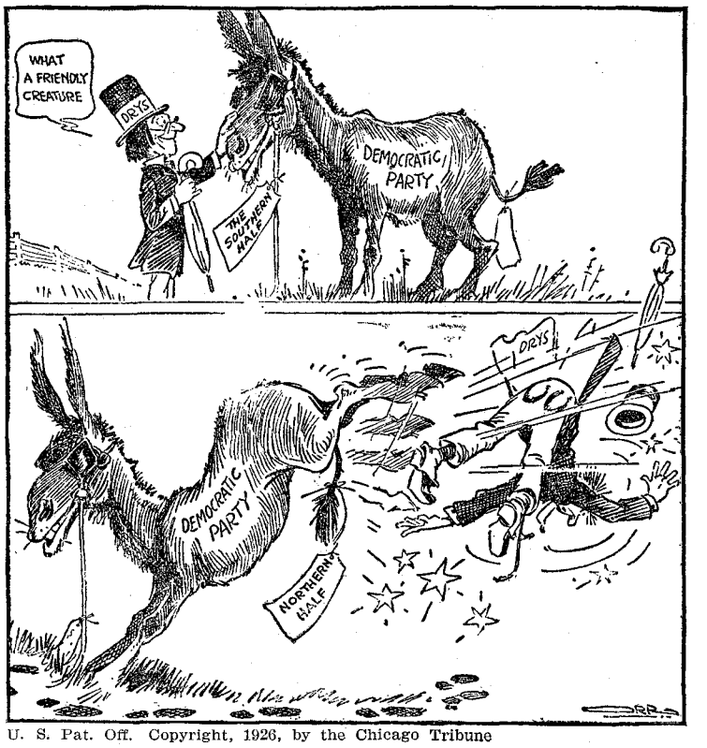
Williams in the San Francisco Examiner



Badly punctured—junk it!

From Katharine Potter, Oakland, Cal.

Orr in the Syracuse Post-Standard



U. S. Pat. Off. Copyright, 1926, by the Chicago Tribune

A dual personality

From Ella Latourette, Syracuse, N. Y.

Ding in the New York Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1926, New York Tribune Inc.

Why good men don't go in for politics

From Mrs. R. T. Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal

Looks like he's a hopeless case

From Mrs. W. B. Brooks, Memphis, Tenn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

International

The Funeral of Meyer London

Budget, for an appropriation of the former sum does not appear to specify whether this shall be inclusive or exclusive of an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars already made for this purpose.

The White House has been several times out of repair, which is not remarkable considering the length of time it has served as the residence of the Chief Executive of the Nation, and probably has never been entirely safe since its reconstruction following partial burning by the British in 1814. The thundershower which put out the fire and left a part of the building standing has probably cost the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars. A building new from cellar to roof probably would have cost less than repairs have cost.

Nobody knows just what construction work on the White House has cost, first and last. It was originally built without any Federal appropriation except one of $500 to James Hoban, an Irishman, for furnishing the plans. The money for the building came mainly from Virginia and Maryland. The sums were never rigidly accounted for, but are supposed to have approximated $333,000. The repairs after the burning cost $246,490.

Various sums have been spent for additions since. President Monroe felt the need of an office, and got it at a cost of $8,000. Later on he also got the south portico at a cost of $18,000. John Quincy Adams, who probably wished to look homeward and northward, just as Monroe wished to look homeward and southward, got the north portico at a cost of $25,000 and the finishing of the East Room at equal cost. Then for a long time Presidents managed to get on with the White House as it was; but in 1902, when Theodore Roosevelt lived there, pretty thorough overhauling and the addition of east and west wings were found necessary. It was discovered, queerly, that James Hoban's plans provided for these things, and actual foundations for one of the wings, forgotten for decades, were found when the old greenhouses were removed for the beginning of work. The cost of repairs and additions made at that time was $475,000.

If the $350,000 asked for by General Lord is to be in addition to the $150,000 already appropriated, the man who is accounted the most economical President we have ever had will have the distinction of spending more money on his residence than any other President has spent. If, however, such a sum is necessary to put the White House in genuinely good condition, this fact should not count against the Coolidge reputation for frugality.

Honored by His People

A JEW by race but an agnostic in belief, a Socialist and a peace advocate but a patriot in war time, Meyer London was beloved by New York's East Side because of his personal sympathy and devotion to humanity. When he died, 50,000 men and women of all ages followed the hearse through the streets, the papers say, and several times that number crowded the streets to do him honor.

To the world at large London was best known as New York City's Socialist Congressman. He was not re-elected three years ago because his party split on the question of war loyalty or war opposition. At his funeral former Socialist co-workers of such differing views as Victor Berger of Milwaukee and Morris Hillquit paid him tribute, while Miss Lillian Wald told of his efforts for city improvement and the welfare of the workers. Evidently it was what he did rather than what he believed that endeared London to his great non-political constituency.

One speaker said: "By temperament Meyer London was not a good fighter nor a good hater; every blow he struck at his enemies hurt him, but in a world of injustice he was forced to fight, never for himself but for justice for the masses."

Our Table d'Hôte Newspapers

THE "Editor and Publisher" has recently completed a list of syndicates furnishing ready-made material to the American press. It discovers that there are more than one hundred of these in operation, promoting the sale of some two thousand "features" produced by seven hundred and fifty writers and artists, who thus co-operatively feed the two-thousand-odd daily papers in the United States. It will be seen, therefore, that each daily is in a position to receive at least one "feature." Most of them take more. Indeed, so over-featured have most of them become as to make journalism commonplace in America. Like the food cooked for the table d'hôte and kept warm on a steam table, the flavor, if it can be called that, becomes the same—coffee and cabbage predominating. The doctors advise the eating

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

of plenty of "roughage" as an aid to intestinal digestion. Perhaps the American intellect requires the same treatment. At any rate, it is getting it. When one adds the lucubrations of the press agent to this output, the results become appalling.

The Eucharistic Congress

CHICAGO is reputed to be fond of bigness, and the preliminary press correspondence from that city relating to the Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church that convened on June 20 did not alter that impression. It would not be fair to quote as an example one despatch which declared that the Congress "is the greatest business boom the city has ever had" under the really shocking caption—for which a New York copy editor was presumably responsible—"Chicago Shops Ready for Eucharistic Boom;" but there certainly was in the reports generally a marked tendency to marshal large figures as if for a World's Fair rather than to discuss the spiritual benefits which this meeting is intended to confer. Thus we are told in another despatch that 13 cardinals, 500 bishops, 5,000 priests, 12,000 nuns, and 750,000 laymen will "bow before the Holy Eucharist in Chicago's historic Coliseum," that the altar is 200 feet square and that twelve tons of steel are in the frame of the altar.

What is this Eucharistic Congress apart from its magnitude, splendor, and ceremonial? Eucharist, the Greek word for thanksgiving, is one of the ancient names applied to the Lord's Supper, and likewise to the consecrated Bread and Wine. As defined in the Catholic Encyclopedia, Eucharistic Congresses, of which this is the eighteenth, are "gatherings of ecclesiastics and laymen for the purpose of celebrating and glorifying the Holy Eucharist and of seeking the best means to spread its knowledge and love throughout the world."

They are not, as are œcumenical councils, official assemblies of the Church Universal (in the Roman Catholic sense) for the purpose of acting upon questions of doctrine and discipline subject only to the assent of the Pope. They are devotional rather than theological.

The institution of these great gatherings dates back only forty-five years; the first was held at Lille, France, in 1881. A very important and memorable Congress of this kind was held in 1908 in the then new Westminster Catholic Cathedral in London, when Cardinal Vannutelli was the Papal Legate, an office filled this year by Cardinal Bonzano. The Pope (Pius X) declared it to be the greatest of all for its concourse of illustrious men, the weight of its deliberation, its display of faith, and the magnificence of its religious functions. No Eucharistic Congress has been held before in the United States, and only one on this continent—at Montreal in 1910.

Wide World

Cardinal Hayes, Archbishop of New York (right), and Cardinal Bonzano, Papal Legate to the eighteenth International Eucharistic Congress in Chicago

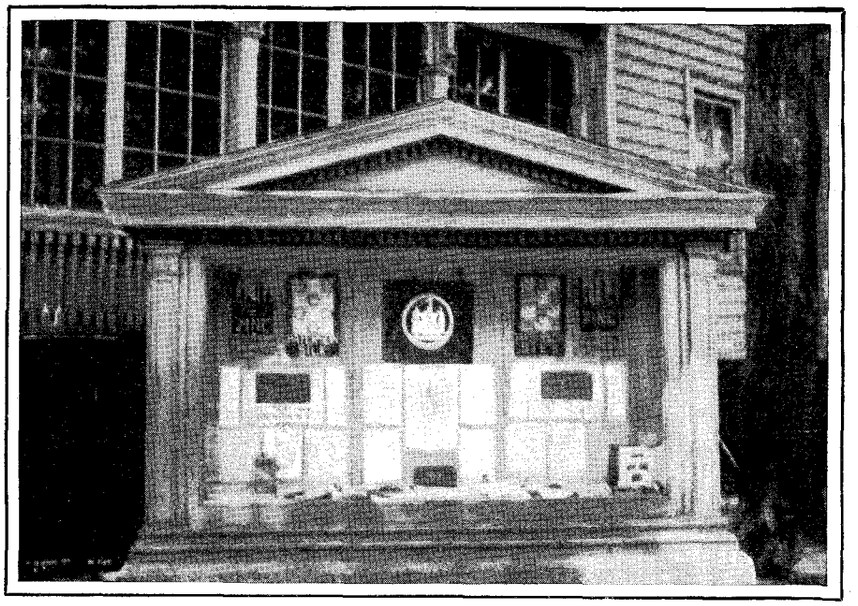
The Catholic population in the United States is estimated at about 16,000,000. That this gathering of eminent men of the Church from all parts of the world should excite deep interest and enthusiasm is natural and right. That it may lead to a deep appreciation of those universal truths that underlie all Christian faith rather than of specific dogmas or of symbolic splendor is to be hoped.

The World's Health

THAT universal improvement in sanitary conditions is of importance was declared at the World Health Congress, just held in Paris, with fifty-seven nations represented. To that end a convention or agreement was signed designed to place world sanitation on a scientific basis. Systematic exchange of cable news about outbreaks of communicable diseases was also arranged. One illustration of the methods to be followed was the emphasis put on the "deratizing" of ships. Rats, it was held, form one of the greatest menaces to health and are constantly likely to spread plagues. Surgeon-General Cumming, of the United States Public Health Service, urged universal and scientific methods of extermination, and American "rat specialists" may go as teachers of that branch of health science to other lands.

Almost simultaneously with this meeting statistics, reported by the United States Public Health Service, showed that from 1922 to 1924 deaths from tuberculosis in this country dropped from 97 to 90.6 to every 100,000 population. But the decrease in the entire first quarter of this century is much more striking. As we find it given in a table quoted by Mark Sullivan in his book, "Our Times," the ratio to the 100,000 of population in the period between 1900 and 1922 dropped from 201.9 to 97. This extraordinary victory has come from the wide diffusion of information as to the need of early recognition of the presence of the disease and to knowledge of the right ways of conserving and strengthening the general health of the patient more than to star-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A " Museum " of School Work for the Passers-by

tling discoveries or the use of specific remedies.

It appears from the recent report that in deadliness "heart-disease," so called, and pneumonia have now surpassed tuberculosis; the first, with a record for 1924 of 178.4 per 100,000; the second, with that of 98.4. It must be taken into account, however, that heart-disease is often an outcome following other forms of disease, and that where vital statistics are not carefully kept it is not uncommon for "heart-disease" to be given as cause of death too broadly.

An Effective Kind of School "Advertising"

A good many parents, no doubt, have some idea concerning the kind of work their children are doing in their schools. Most of us, however, have but a very hazy memory of our own school activities and imagine that nowadays things are about the same.

Superintendent of Schools Patrick, of Orange, New Jersey, has devised a means, not only for letting his townsfolk know what the children are doing in school, but also for giving the children themselves a much greater interest in their own work. A few feet from a busy corner of his town's busiest street he has constructed a kind of display window, modeled somewhat after a Greek temple, and there, week by week, are exhibited all kinds of school work, from all classes and from different schools. One week there may be seen the best work of a high school class in domestic science. The next week there may be shown the handicraft of some second-grade boys. There may be examples of seventh-grade penmanship, high school senior mechanical drawing, and so on.

As can well be imagined, that little "Greek Temple," as some call it, is rarely without its interested observers, not only during the day, but in the evening, when it is brightly lighted up. So it is that not only are more and more folk in the Oranges made acquainted with the work being done in the schools, but the children themselves, by seeing their own work and that of others of their age as well, are stimulated to do their best.

This excellent idea deserves a wide application.

Hindenburg and the Hohenzollerns

President Hindenburg, of Germany, has reaffirmed his gratitude to the former Emperor and his family.

That is the significant fact brought out by the publication of the old Field Marshal's private letter to State Secretary von Loebell concerning the forthcoming referendum on the proposal to expropriate the former royal family's properties. It is not surprising that he should advocate a negative vote on that proposal. As President of the Republic, who is supposed to be outside and above all political controversy, he is not supposed to have an official view on the subject; but as a German he naturally has views, and as a bluff and honest German he naturally expresses them. If he had confined himself to opposing the expropriation on the ground that it was, as he said, "a serious attack against the very texture of state rights, which is the deepest foundation of respect for law and legal acknowledgment of private property," he might still have remained the object of criticism, but he could have hardly raised the feeling that he has. He did not, however, confine himself to this argument; he based his letter on this sentence: "That I, who have spent my entire life in the service of the King of Prussia and the German Kaiser, regard this popular demand first of all as a great injustice, and also a regrettable lack of respect for traditions and crass ingratitude, I need not explain to you further."

Is gratitude to the former Kaiser a controlling factor in the determination of German policies to-day? Evidently the President of the Reich thinks so. By the largest demonstration in the history of Berlin, workingmen estimated at the number of 250,000 have expressed their disagreement with him and have denounced him as well as the Hohenzollerns. It is unfortunate that President Hindenburg has turned this simple issue of the justice of expropriation into an issue of loyalty or at least gratitude to the Kaiser and his régime.

Brazil Resigns

Whether the League of Nations will be the stronger or the weaker for the resignation of Brazil remains to be seen; but there are reasons for believing that it will be the stronger.

In the first place, Brazil has made it easier for the League to admit Germany. Indeed, if Brazil had not resigned from the Council she would have probably had to undergo the humiliation of being dropped from it. It is always more comfortable to resign than to be fired—more comfortable for both sides. Of itself the loss of a non-permanent seat in the Council would not be necessarily humiliating; but Brazil had made such a point of holding on to that seat that failure to retain it would have involved some loss of dignity. The League is therefore saved from the disagreeable consequences that would have followed if Brazil had remained as a candidate.

In the second place, Brazil's withdrawal from the League, which seems now as inevitable as withdrawal from the Council, will, by lessening representation from the American Hemisphere, increase the proportionate representation of Europe. It has become clear that the League is stronger when it is acting as a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

European international agency. None of the questions of large policy before the League has vitally affected countries whose seats of government are outside of Europe. The more confined the League's membership is to those countries which have a direct interest in the questions that the League discusses and undertakes to decide, the more likely will the League be to succeed.

The Farmer's Is the Nation's Business

THE enactment of laws does not often solve economic problems. The problem of American agriculture will remain unsolved if Congress at this session enacts a farm relief law or if it does not. No law could be framed that would effect a cure. No bill pending, if enacted into law, could be more than a palliative, if, indeed, it could be as much as that. Agriculture is, perhaps, justified in seeking even a palliative. But, on the other hand, agriculture should not be offended if others assert the fact that no law can operate as a panacea.

The situation of farmers generally is undoubtedly bad. Studies made by organizations not composed of farmers tend to show that the net income of the farm family is not, on the average, large enough to support what we have come to think of as the American standard of living.

If that is true—and efforts to disprove it have not succeeded—it constitutes a grave danger not to rural life merely but to the National life. If it continues long enough, it will be disastrous, first to the country community, and then to the urban community, which must, of necessity, recruit its strength from young manhood and young womanhood of country birth and upbringing. But long before the deterioration of rural life is felt in the character of men and women urban industries will find it reflected in their balance-sheets.

Here, quite clearly, is a problem in the right solution of which industry and finance and trade and transportation are quite as much interested as is agriculture. It is not the farmer's problem, but the Nation's problem. And this would be just as true even if it could be shown that the farmer brought his troubles upon himself.

The mere fact that the farmer's net income is too small for his needs as the head of an American family would not of itself prove or even indicate that his gross income is too small. If this were all, the argument might be sustained that the farmer suffers solely from the effects of poor business judgment in buying high-priced land and the like, thus increasing interest and other charges until his outgo is raised out of proportion to his income. With many farmers that undoubtedly is an element. But price indexes show that the ratio of farm prices to general prices is below what it always was in times of normal prosperity generally distributed—show, in other words, that the commodities which the farmer produces buy too little of the commodities which other men produce. The verity of the indexes is sustained by the fact that those farmers who are beyond question good business men and who own their farms free of debt have had a hard time making tongue and buckle meet during the past several years.

It is not worth while to attempt here an analysis of causes. They are many. As to that practically all men are agreed, but few can be found to agree as to just what things should be admitted and what excluded as causes. If we mention a few of those that are urged, it must not be taken to mean that we regard all of them as genuine causes, but merely that we are trying to show what is in the minds of serious men who have given thought to this problem.

It is said—

That the farmer suffers because his industry is not organized and, consequently, he must sell in a buyer's market, having nothing to say himself as to what the products of his labor shall bring.

That agriculture has never had a selling agency worthy of the name.

That farmers have indulged in an orgy of buying, mainly on time, boom-sold lands at prices out of all proportion to their productive worth.

That no effective thought is taken toward adjustment of production to consumptive needs.

That bankers and financiers generally have discriminated against the farmer borrower.

That the protective tariff does not protect agricultural producers equally with other producers, that it increases the price of many things which the farmer must buy without at all increasing the price of the things he produces. To this latter two notable exceptions are made—wool and sugar.

That freight rates, regulated by Federal authority, bear too heavily both upon farm products and upon farm-used articles such as machinery, and that the farmer has to pay the freight both ways.

If the suggested causes are numerous, so are the suggested cures. We list a few of them without subscribing to any. It is urged by one group or another—

That Congress enact a law under which the Federal Government will assist farmers, by the appropriation of a revolving fund and otherwise, in finding markets abroad for a sufficient proportion of their crops to enable them to sell the remainder at home in a tariff-protected market.

That the freight-rate structure be readjusted in such a way as to lighten the burden now borne by agricultural products and farm supplies.

That farmers be encouraged and supported, both Governmentally and otherwise, in their effort to organize the agricultural industry in such a way that it can command a sellers' market for its products.

That corporate capital take a hand in developing agriculture by acquiring large tracts of farm lands and operating them through corporate management, as most of our manufacturing industries are now operated.

That the United States frankly abandon agriculture as a played-out game, depending mainly for its food and fabric supplies upon countries of cheaper lands and cheaper labor and relying for a favorable trade balance almost solely upon manufactures.

In the reasons urged for most of these suggestions there is something of truth. In many of them there is no little of fanaticism. But all of them must be reckoned with, more or less seriously. All of them are entitled to be received with a measure of tolerance. If a man is inclined to be impatient with what he regards as the radicalism of those who would put the Federal Government into the business of exporting farm products, let him remember that some of the measures urged on the other side are not without their element of radicalism.

Above everything else, all of us should remember this—that agriculture must be readjusted into conformity with modern American standards of life and of business and that such a readjustment can

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be brought about only by the best thought of America as a whole, that the problem is not solely the farmer's problem but a problem of individuals in all lines of endeavor, a problem of communities, of the States, of the Nation.

A Fight for Justice

REASONABLE and moderate people, North and South, have long been convinced that satisfactory advance in the race problem in the South must come from within rather than from without. That this kind of progress is being made is shown by the large success of local or State interracial committees to adjust difficulties that are capable of friendly arrangement. Fair play gains thereby and mob violence loses. Now the North has Negro problems of its own, as the recent rioting and violence at Carteret showed, and maybe it has thereby become aware that the race question in the South is not simple.

It was a Southern writer, Henry W. Grady, who made perhaps the strongest plea ever put forth for justice to the colored people. He said in the Atlanta "Constitution:"

> Let us give the Negro his uttermost rights, and measure out justice to him in that fullness the strong should always give the weak. Let us educate him that he may be a better, a broader, and more enlightened man. . . . And let us remember this—that whatever wrong we put on him shall return to punish us. Whatever we take from him in violence, that is unworthy and shall not endure. . . . But what we win from him in sympathy and affection, what we gain in his confiding allegiance and confirm in his awakening judgment, that is precious and shall endure—and out of it shall come healing and peace.

To-day a son of Joel Chandler Harris, Mr. Grady's editorial colleague, has carried on a fight against racial prejudice, religious intolerance, and social tyranny in a small city of Georgia. We have already noted that Julian Harris, editor of the "Enquirer-Sun" of Columbus, received the Pulitzer prize "for the most meritorious public service rendered by a newspaper during the year." The complete story of Mr. Harris's bold attack on illiberalism and injustice is told in the current "Forum" by Thomas Boyd, vividly and pugnaciously, as might be expected from the author of "Through the Wheat."

The title is "Defying the Klan," but, as the article states, "the routing of the Klan from Columbus and badly damaging it throughout the State was only a small part of the work that Mr. Harris has done." By means of an editorial under the title "Thirteen Little King Canutes" he struck at a legislative committee which recommended a "narrow and archaic" bill to forbid the teaching of evolution in Georgia. The paper lost circulation in the anti-Klan fight, and lost more when the Dayton case was tried. Harris went right on; for, says Mr. Boyd, "he knew that while a poor newspaper is made by its public, a good newspaper makes its public."

So with the race question. Mr. Harris for years advocated a State anti-lynching law and approved in theory of a Federal anti-lynching law. When a Negro lunatic was lynched in Georgia, he broke into bitter invective. We give a passage quoted in the "Forum" as an example of his audacity:

> Georgia has given her sister States a mark to shoot at—lynching a lunatic! What if Georgians in the past have tarred and feathered men and women—what if Georgian gangs have assassinated women, among them the wife of a preacher—what if Georgia mobs have taken a Leo Frank from the penitentiary and hanged him, or burned Negroes at the stake? What of all that? Have not the mobs of other States tarred and feathered, assassinated, and burned at the stake! But it was left to Georgia, the State of the new masked-gang spirit—the State whose chief executive and the majority of whose State officials are members of the Ku Klux Klan—to the State of Georgia was left the undying infamy and sickening disgrace of lynching a lunatic.

One feature of the "Enquirer-Sun" was a column devoted to the local news of the colored people. This cost not only circulation, but advertising. Harris kept on. To one protesting merchant Harris said that perhaps if the Negro could get his name in the paper without committing a crime Columbus would be a better community. Finally, he told the merchant that the column might be dropped if the merchant would print an advertisement declining to take Negro trade. The result was the starting of a weekly paper by the colored people.

It may be objected that there was more of attack than of conciliation in all this, but the conditions in the place of publication were backward and dangerous, and plain speaking was needed.

In his conclusion, summing up the result of what Mr. Harris accomplished, Mr. Boyd, the writer in the "Forum," goes far beyond the facts in the case when he writes that by "provoking free discussion, free opinion, and enlightenment from the outside world, the 'Enquirer-Sun' has been of incalculable benefit in prodding the South out of the ignorance and backwardness in which it has wallowed for years." Mr. Boyd totally overlooks the fact that there are all kinds of communities and all kinds of people in the South as well as elsewhere in this world, and that nowhere has there been more conscientious, more self-sacrificing, and more competent dealing with the Negro problem than among the best communities and among the best people of the South. What Mr. Harris did was, not to prod the South out of backwardness, but to prod his community to rise above its worst elements. In that respect many Northern communities might well take example from what Mr. Harris did.

Evils of Democracy

WHEN the movement for the direct primary began, high hopes were held for it as a cure for notorious abuses. Those hopes have been broken on the hard rocks of experience. Pennsylvania has proved that the nomination of candidates for the Senatorship by popular vote is no substitute for vigilance against corruption.

In the presence of the evils of the present primary system it is easy to forget evils of the system or lack of system that it supplanted. It is easy to forget the deadlocked Legislatures which left States unrepresented in the United States Senate. It is easy to forget the log-rolling that went on in county and State conventions. It is easy to forget the secret caucuses that chose candidates without any regard to the public will or interest. What avail was it for the voters to have the right to choose among candidates for office if the candidates themselves had been selected by bosses and their henchmen to serve private ends? The direct primary came in response, not to an academic theory, but to a demand for the eradication of real wrongs.

In getting rid of those older evils, however, we have created new ones. The popular primary as practiced in Pennsylvania has this year produced a scandal that is a repetition on a larger scale of what has happened in other States. The Senate Primary Investigating Commit-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wide World

Governor Pinchot (extreme right) before the Senate committee investigating expenditures in the Pennsylvania primary

tee, which is attempting to discover and report the facts in this primary has not, as we write, completed its investigation; but it has provisionally established enough facts to make it clear that reform in our nominating methods is imperative. Mr. Pinchot, from his own funds and funds of his wife and kin, spent $140,000 and county organizations spent on his behalf about $30,000 more, which together with unpaid bills brought the cost of the Pinchot candidacy to somewhat more than $195,000. On behalf of Senator Pepper there was spent a total of slightly more than $1,087,000. On behalf of William S. Vare, the successful candidate, there was spent, at the least, nearly $600,000. The total amount spent on behalf of the three candidates thus approached the sum of two million dollars.

Some of the testimony indicated that money was corruptly spent. It has been charged that the expenditure of money for watchers at the polls was virtually spent on a system of vote buying.

What is menacing in this expenditure of money in popular primaries is not the amount. In a campaign in which every candidate naturally and properly seeks to place his views and his arguments before every voter legitimate expenditure of money is necessarily in proportion to the size of the electorate. In a State of the size of Pennsylvania two million dollars spreads very thin. Circulars, which involve cost for mailing as well as printing, constitute but one item in legitimate campaign expenditures, and yet, as Secretary Mellon (a supporter of Senator Pepper) has stated, it costs $43,000 to circularize the registered voters of the State once under first-class postage. Other legitimate expenditures in the presentation of candidates' views are newspaper advertising, railway fares, and so on. The menace lies in two directions. On the one hand, there is danger in the naturally loose and unsupervised expenditures of large sums. Corruption is easily disguised. On the other hand, there is danger in any system which makes it virtually impossible for a man to be a candidate unless he is rich or has the backing of moneyed people.

The cure is not to be found in the limitation of the amounts spent for primary campaign expenses. Nor is it to be found merely in the punishment of those discovered in corrupting the electorate, though such punishment should of course be administered. The remedy is to be found, or at least most hopefully sought, in making the popular primary not an essential for the nomination of candidates, except perhaps for local offices, but an expedient to which the people may resort when duly chosen party committees and other representatives fail to select candidates in accord with the will of the party voters. The principle underlying the primary system which was first advocated sixteen years ago by Charles E. Hughes when he was Governor of New York is essentially sound. According to that, the responsibility in the first place rests upon committees or conventions of each party to select the party's candidates; but in case a committee or convention fails to express the party's wish the voters themselves may overthrow the party's selection by a primary vote.

A Word About Russia

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

SINCE the Soviet Government has seized the Romanoff Empire the very name Russia is anathema to most English-speaking people. There is hardly a civilized country on the face of the globe into which it has not carried fear and suspicion. The Romanoffs were not any more dearly loved abroad than they were at home. But at least they played the rules of the game. They paid some attention to diplomatic usages and the rules of international procedure. Nobody, however, knows where or how to meet the Soviet Government. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain it beats Bret Harte's "heathen Chinee." Just at the moment Great Britain is having trouble in trying to ferret out what insidious influences the Soviet Government exercised in fomenting the recent general strike. There are, of course, individuals in America, England, France, and the various other nations who are sympathetic with the philosophy and theories of some of the individuals who are in control of the Soviet Government. But there seems to be no common ground of understanding between that Government and the other Governments of the world, whether monarchical or republican.

The case of Russia would seem hopeless indeed if we did not stop for a moment to consider its intellectual history during the last three-quarters of a century. During that period, in spite of despotism, bureaucracy, and revolution, it has produced some of the great and influential intellects of modern Europe. Consider how widespread has been the impression made on the civilized world by such Russians as Tchaikovsky and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Rimsky-Korsakof in music, and Tolstoy and Turgenev in literature. There is an element of despondency in their work which some critics have ascribed to the inherent character of the Slav nature. It may perhaps be as reasonably ascribed to the social and political sufferings of the Russian people for centuries. But there is also an element of joy and spiritual penetration which indicates that the Slav has a creative power that may in time show itself in the field of sociology and politics as well as in the field of the fine arts.

Turgenev alone is a basis of hope for Russia. A country that could produce him is capable of producing other great creative minds in other fields of human activity. He was born of a family of the gentry or aristocracy and had a university education in Russia and in Germany. His father died when he was a boy, but he got his impression of the social injustices of Russian despotism from his mother's harsh treatment of her serfs. As a young man he went into the Government service, but left it, much against his mother's wishes, to make literature his profession. His first book, which was a vivid and realistic account of the unhappy condition of the Russian peasants, is said to have had much influence with the Czar Alexander II, who was born in the same year with Turgenev and who finally emancipated the serfs in 1861.

The recent despatches in our newspapers from London about the new controversy which has arisen between the British and the Soviet Governments led me to turn to an English edition of the novels of Turgenev which was published twenty-five or thirty years ago and which has been standing on my shelves unread for a long time. In the introduction to the novel "Smoke" I find the following significant passage from the pen of Edward Garnett:

> "Smoke" is an attack, a deserved attack, not merely on the Young Russian Party, but on all the Parties; not on the old ideas or the new ideas, but on the proneness of the Slav nature to fall a prey to a consuming weakness, a moral stagnation, a feverish *ennui*, the Slav nature that analyzes everything with force and brilliancy, and ends, so often, by doing nothing. "Smoke" is the attack, bitter yet sympathetic, of a man who, with growing despair, has watched the weakness of his countrymen, while he loves his country all the more for the bitterness their sins have brought upon it. "Smoke" is the scourging of a babbling generation, by a man who, grown sick to death of the chatter of reformers and reactionists, is visiting the sins of the fathers on the children, with a contempt out of patience for the hereditary vice in the Slav blood. And this time the author cannot be accused of partisanship by any blunderer. "A plague o' both your houses," is his message equally to the Bureaucrats and the Revolutionists. And so skillfully does he wield the thong, that every lash falls on the back of both parties. An exquisite piece of political satire is "Smoke;" for this reason alone it would stand unique among novels.

Those who want to know something about the puzzles and contradictions of the Russian character, which have given rise to the most tragic political struggle of modern times, will find it interesting and useful to abandon temporarily American "best sellers" and turn to the novels of Turgenev—such novels as "Rudin," "Fathers and Children," "Smoke," "The Torrents of Spring" (a title, by the way, calmly, perhaps ignorantly, appropriated by a recent would-be "best-seller" in this country), and "Virgin Soil." While they illuminate some of the political puzzles of Russia, they are not, in the sense of propaganda, political or sociological. They are first of all creations of the highest literary art. Turgenev had no sympathy with the Nihilists of the latter part of the Romanoff régime, or at least took no active part with them. It is indicative of his power as an artist that Stepniak, one of the ablest leaders of the Nihilist group, who defended Nihilism and Terrorism as the only recourse against depotism, was a great admirer of Turgenev. He expressed this opinion of him:

> By the fecundity of his creative talent Turgenev stands with the greatest authors of all times. The gallery of living people, men, and especially women, each different and perfectly individualized, yet all the creatures of actual life, whom Turgenev introduces to us; the vast body of psychological truths he discovers, the subtle shades of men's feelings he reveals to us, is such as only the greatest among the great has succeeded in leaving as their artistic inheritance to their country and to the world.

This passage occurs in the introduction to "Rudin," one of the simplest and most perfect of Turgenev's stories. It is scarcely fifty thousand words in length and on its face appears so artless in construction that the reader at first scarcely appreciates its encyclopædic power. Rudin, the character from whom the novel takes its name, says Stepniak again, is "a man who is almost a Titan in word and a pygmy in deed; . . . but it may be truly said that every educated Russian of our time has a bit of Dmitry Rudin in him."

Is this not really the trouble with the theorists and philosophers who are trying to administer the Soviet Government of Russia?

A Relic of Plantagenet England

Lord Curzon and Bodiam Castle

A London Literary Letter by C. LEWIS HIND

MARQUIS CURZON of Kedleston rose to great eminence. He was Viceroy of India; he was British Foreign Secretary; the only great office he missed was that of Prime Minister. He was disappointed, but he never complained; he bowed to Fate.

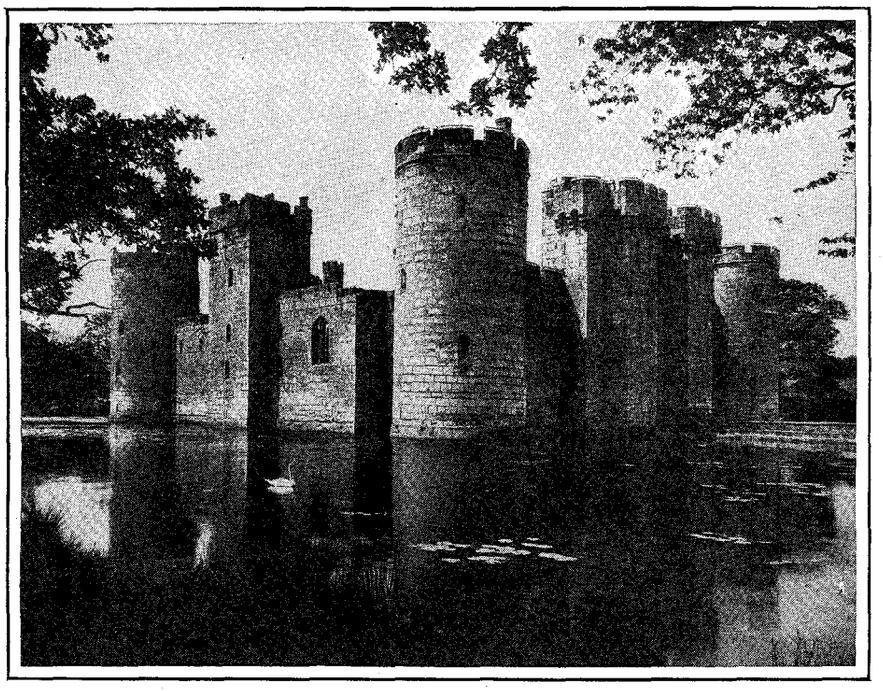
Lord Curzon stands for prodigious success in life, and yet, maybe, in years to come—say in a hundred years—the high offices he held may be merely regarded as symbols of his success, and his book on Bodiam Castle, Sussex, which he completed just before he died, may be the indicator which will keep his memory green.

It was a labor of love, as were his other four books on other great houses and castles with which he had been associated, and which he did not live to finish. This most industrious man had worked upon all five, but "Bodiam Castle" was the only one of which he was able personally to correct even the type script.

The hobbies of eminent public men are always interesting. In an age when

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



Bodiam Castle, Sussex, England

many of the castles and manor houses of England are being dismantled, or hired by the new rich because the owners cannot afford to live in them, Lord Curzon devoted much of his leisure to restoring castles that he had purchased, not to reside in, but to bequeath to his countrymen. Of the five already referred to Bodiam Castle is the chief example, and the subject of the noble book which has been published under the title of "Bodiam Castle, Sussex: A Historical and Descriptive Survey by the Marquis Curzon of Kedleston." (Jonathan Cape. 30s.)

Those who have motored through southern England can hardly fail to have been impressed by this Plantagenet knight's stronghold, which was begun in 1387 A.D., and which looks to-day unchanged as regards the exterior; but the interior has long gone. Thereby hangs a tale.

This stronghold, which really looks a stronghold, is situated on the borders of Kent and Sussex, just above the little river Rother, which winds to the sea at Rye, a distance of nine miles. Bodiam is usually approached by car or carriage from Hastings, but the pleasantest way is to hire a small motor boat at Rye and make the journey by the Rother. The castle is surrounded by a moat—still filled, and I suppose swans and water lilies have always been there.

It is all the more imposing because you come upon it suddenly. It looks like a castle in a hollow. In the summertime the slope upon which it is built is encompassed by trees and foliage. If you look down upon Bodiam from the ancient Kent town of Sandhurst, it appears to be lurking in woods, defying time. The reason of this situation is that it was built to protect the surrounding level lands or marshes from sea marauders.

There was a Saxon settlement at Bodiam, evident from the name, which indicates the *ham* or home of one Bod or Bode; but our interest in it is the present castle, which was built by Sir Edward Dalyngrigge in the years following 1386. This knight stood high in the estimation of King Richard II, and it may be interesting to quote the royal license which was granted to him in 1386, of course in Latin. The translation runs:

"The King and all to whom, etc., greeting. Know ye that of our special grace we have granted and given license on behalf of ourselves and our heirs, so far as in us lies, to our beloved and faithful subject, Edward Dalyngrigge Knight, that he may strengthen with a wall of stone and lime, and crenelate and may construct and make into a Castle his manor house at Bodyham, near the sea, in the County of Sussex, for the defense of the adjacent country, and the resistance to our enemies, and may hold his aforesaid house so strengthened and crenelated and made into a Castle for himself and his heirs forever, without let or hindrance of ourselves or our heirs, or of any of our agents whatsoever. In witness of which, etc. The King at Westminster 20 October."

The reference to "resistance to our enemies" probably refers to the French, who nine years before, in 1337, had landed at the mouth of the Rother and burned the town of Rye. The Rother in those days was a much larger river than at present, and was navigable up to Bodiam by vessels of some size.

Bodiam is a perfect place to dream away a summer afternoon with a book, and it is a pleasure to show it to strangers, for the surprise it gives them. You enter by the modern drawbridge, noting the frowning eight towers, but when you arrive inside you find nothing but grass hillocks and fallen masonry. There is a legend that it was never inhabited, even that the interior was never finished. Lord Curzon in this remarkable book has disproved that, but even he, with all his knowledge and researches, cannot definitely say when the interior was destroyed. He presumes that it was dismantled by the Parliamentary forces between 1643 and 1648. Lord Curzon made no attempt to rebuild the interior; it could never be suitable as a place of residence; he determined to make it a national possession.

For long he had loved Bodiam. When he became the owner of it in 1917, by purchase, he at once proceeded to make a thorough survey of the castle, and in the summer of 1919 he began the work of research and excavation. For more than a year a staff of twenty-five men were employed in strengthening and repairing the foundations and superstructure, and after that, after he had given everything his personal attention, came the book; but let Lord Curzon speak: "If I had attempted to write this book after owning and studying Bodiam for six months, it would have had a very different value. It was not till I had dug and examined and reflected for five years, that I began to tell the tale."

The tale is told with astonishing particularity and with personal reserve. Everything that could be discovered about this Plantagenet knight's stronghold, its owners, and its vicissitudes through the ages is described.

Bodiam Castle now belongs to the British nation, and he who reads the book must feel the pathos of this passage on page 50: "With me, therefore, the long line of private owners of Bodiam Castle, which has lasted for five and a half centuries, will come to an end."

He founded a small museum within the castle; his book may be obtained there. So the name of Curzon will forever be associated with Bodiam—a gift of love.

Could a public man desire a finer monument?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An Experiment That Failed

What Kansas Learned by Trying to Guarantee Bank Deposits

By CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

THE Supreme Court of Kansas, by a decision allowing banks operating under its guaranty of deposits law to withdraw by forfeiting an average of $1,600 bonds each, held as evidence of good faith, has ended the State's experiment with this system. The fund, intended to repay in full the losses in failed banks, owes $6,748,202 and has, including the bonds, $1,121,992 with which to pay, leaving a deficit of $4,182,622. These are the figures of the State Bank Department, according to its estimate.

AMONG the financial panaceas in most popular favor in the period of progressive politics in the interior was that of guaranty of bank deposits. The entire tier of States from North Dakota to Texas adopted varying systems, all based on the creation of a fund by assessments on solvent banks to meet the losses of failed institutions. Some enforced membership of all State banks in the list of contributors; some systems were voluntary on the part of the banks.

Kansas adopted in 1909 the latter plan, and about 700 out of the 1,000 State banks then existing joined the fund, hailing the new theory as a permanent protection to depositors, a dissuader of "runs," and an asset to the bank in increased patronage. The depositor, it was argued, will prefer a bank where he is certain to receive his money in case of disaster. Those not entering the list declared that it was financially unsound, led to reckless banking, and was essentially a fair-weather measure.

By a maximum of five assessments a year on the guaranteed deposits of the banks in the fund list, totaling one-fourth of one per cent, it was proposed to maintain a fund of $1,000,000, later reduced to $500,000, for payment of losses. The first ten years of the plan proceeded successfully. Three small banks failed; their assets were apportioned to the depositors and the balance taken from the guaranty fund. Its proponents gleefully heralded it as the solution of bank stability.

Then came the after-war deflation, with frozen loans, slow collections, and embarrassment for the rural territory. Over 100 banks, about two-thirds of them guaranteed, failed between 1920 and 1926. As they suspended, certificates drawing six per cent interest were issued for deposits; payments were made on these from the assets, supplemented by such relief as the rapidly depleted guaranty fund afforded. Last August there had been issued over $10,000,000 in these certificates, of which $5,484,000 were yet outstanding; interest amounted to $685,000; the assets of failed banks were estimated to be worth $2,236,000 and the guaranty fund amounted to $17,996.

As only $350,000 could be raised annually by the maximum assessments possible on the 630 banks remaining in the fund, over twenty years would be needed to pay out—provided no more guaranteed banks failed and interest charges on the certificates could be eliminated. Realizing that the situation was hopeless, many banks asked to withdraw. The law provided that this could be done by giving six months' public notice. They wanted their bonds returned and to be relieved from all further assessments. The Banking Department refused such terms, holding that all assessments to the time of withdrawal were a claim against the banks. The Supreme Court ruled that the withdrawing banks must forfeit their bonds, but need pay no more assessments after withdrawals. As it is at least four times as expensive to pay assessments as to forfeit bonds, the latter course is being taken, and it is expected that four months hence none will be left in the list. The Bank Commissioner will sell about $1,000,000 in forfeited bonds, dispose of the assets of about fifty failed banks yet in his hands, and apportion the funds among the holders of certificates against the fund. Later the law will probably be repealed, as even its most earnest supporters have no plan for rehabilitation.

HOWEVER attractive as a theory—and it did have many "talking points"—as a sound economic principle Kansas has found it a failure. Oklahoma, with compulsory membership of all State banks, repealed its law two years ago, when the deficit of its guaranty fund amounted to over $8,000,000. Bankers assert that it has in Kansas encouraged the establishment of unnecessary banks—the State has one to each 1,400 of its population; that it gave the banker with little experience and careless methods an equality with the manager of a strong and conservative institution. Serene in the confidence that they could not lose, depositors trusted in the guaranteed bank. With increased deposits, the bank extended its loans freely. The deflation period made a call for deposits; loans could not be collected—the inevitable happened. Without such assessments as would be a serious hardship upon the solvent banks no possibility existed of maintaining a fund sufficient to meet losses piled mountain high.

Two views exist regarding guaranty of deposits—one, that it is a form of insurance to which depositors are entitled; the other, that it is a tax on well-managed banks for the benefit of those less ably managed. That it is desirable that depositors have absolute safety is admitted, but financial authorities declare—and the experience of the National bank system seems to uphold the opinion—that the way to the largest measure of safety lies through limitation of the number of banks to the financial requirements of the community, insistence on abundant capital, and rigid examinations. Likewise they hold it unfair that the cautious, conservative bank should be penalized to pay the losses of the bank managed with inefficiency or with too great risks. Likewise that, while human ingenuity has not yet discovered a method by which rascality in banking can be overtaken completely, trustfulness of depositors in the guaranty gives the crooked banker greater opportunity to carry on his plans.

It is fair to say that unguaranteed State banks failed as well as did the guaranteed institutions. The failure of nearly one hundred banks attained far more prominence than the fact that 1,156 did not fail, but through the depression period have maintained a sound and stable condition and are to-day in successful operation. All experienced similar conditions; the banks whose officers used clear vision and guarded their depositors' interests efficiently have a clean record. The guaranty law did not insure safe banking and in the end took millions from sound banks to pay losses of those steered on a course that led to bankruptcy.

KANSAS is not likely again to enter on this experiment. Its lesson has been costly both in actual disbursements from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the assessments and in disappointment of depositors who had faith in eventual repayment of losses but who now must be content with a moderate portion thereof. Efforts to tamper with the principles of sound economics have in this instance, as in other visionary undertakings inaugurated by Western commonwealths, proved disastrous.

Racing Boats and Rigging

By JAMES A. TEN EYCK

A RACING boat of delicate cedar, long, slender, and fragile, is as graceful and lovely a piece of workmanship as man can produce.

A boat-house filled with racing shells in good condition and well equipped is a beautiful sight. A fleet of racing craft lined up for a start is not a whit less thrilling than a field of bank-tails scoring up to the barrier. A shell boat is as touchy and sensitive and whimsical as a high-strung filly, and he who pilots the one must be as skillful as he who manages the other. It hurts me to see a good boat poorly rowed. There is something so fine and delicate about her that a check or a break seems an indignity, and there is always in my mind a feeling of personal resentment at the rough handling of a beautiful boat. Conrad says of the yacht, "Of all the living creatures upon land or sea it is the ships alone that cannot be taken in by barren pretense, that will not put up with bad art from their masters," and I believe this sentiment might as truly be expressed of the racing shell.

But to speak of the practical side of boats and rigging, one might begin by saying: Racing shells are built so nearly alike these days, especially in the United States, that there is little to choose between the boats built by any of the very few builders. There is a slight difference in model and construction between the English-built boats and the American, and, from my point of view, the American-built boats are better.

The English boats are sharper in the fore and aft bodies, and the difference, I believe, in this respect is in our favor, as we run to the fuller lines, which make our boats more buoyant, provided the length over all, beam, and depth are the same. Our racing shells are more durable and will stand the wear and tear much longer than the boats built across the water, and, although the English boats, as a rule, are lighter than ours, the gain in speed has not been established.

The rigging in a racing shell is the all-important thing. What is meant by rigging is the spread and adjustment of the outriggers, the placing of the stretcher and sliding seats. There are numerous other details connected with the rigging of a shell that have to do with the efficiency of the sculler or crew man, and, while each rowing coach has his own ideas about rigging his boats, his chief object is to rig his oarsmen so that they will get the best out of themselves with the least fatigue.

The *real* rowing coach has been an oarsman himself and, like the expert mechanic, has served his time, and is therefore qualified to impart his knowledge to others.

PERHAPS a story or two will illustrate what I mean by efficiency in rigging better than any detailed discussion could do. The first story concerns my first single scull boat. My early races were rowed in light Whitehall boats rowed from the gunwale. After I had won a few races in such craft, a friend of my father's made me a present of a shell boat. I thought a boat fresh from the builder's hands was ready to row. After I had used the boat a few days, I met an old oarsman, who asked me how I liked the new boat. "I don't like her," I replied, and showed him my skinned knuckles and the bloody toes of my boat shoes. "Why, all she needs is to be rigged to suit you," and the old oarsman proceeded to give me some points in rigging, and from that time on I made close study of rigging for myself.

You see, a boat builder pays no attention to rigging, except as he follows specifications.

My second incident concerns a crew of mine which had just won an important race. A few days after their victory they were strutting around the boat-house with their chests thrown out, receiving the congratulations of their friends. I thought I would find out how much they knew about the principal factors which had figured in their victory. So I asked them if they knew why they had won the race. It was natural, I suppose, that they should have replied that it was due to my coaching. "Well, just put that aside," I said, "and I will undertake to show you the reason."

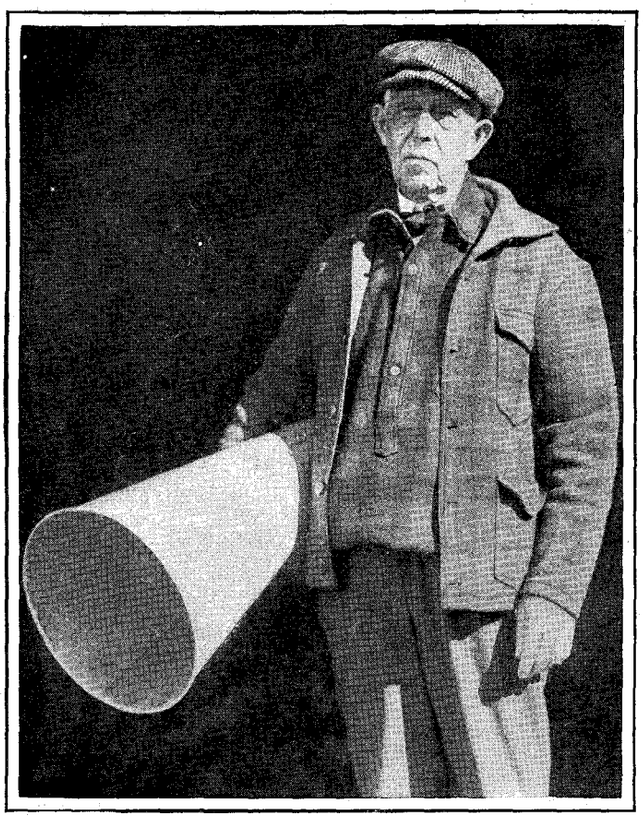
You must know that there were two boats belonging to the club, one in which this crew had won their race, and another rigged by an amateur coach, which boat they told me was no good. I knew what they did not—that the boat itself was all right, the rigging all wrong.

"Now," I said to the captain of the crew, "let's get up a race. You get your crew together, and I will choose a crew from these fellows here, who know how to row but haven't been rowing regularly." I imposed two conditions: First, that I was to row with this "scratch gravel" crew and use the good boat. They to row in the boat with the bad reputation. They laughed at me. Why, they could beat my bunch, no matter how they were handicapped. Among my pick-up crew was one young fellow who had not only looked upon the wine when it was red, but had gone pretty well toward the limit. I rowed bow and put this jolly brother in front of me. I told him that if he tried to row one hard stroke, I would hit him over the head with my oar. I felt pretty sure he could go through the motions, but I knew if he tried to row hard, he'd get us into trouble, and there wasn't anybody else to put in his place.

We got away all right, and my crew won. The real crew was dumbfounded. They began with one voice to howl about their rigging. One said, "My rigger is too high." "I couldn't get my oar out of the water," declared another. "My stretcher was too close," said number three. "I was too far from my work," objected the fourth. "I kept hitting my knees," said the stroke. "My oar knifed in," exclaimed the bow. "Mine washed out," complained number seven. And so it went throughout the whole crew, and then they realized for the first time the very great difference between good and bad rigging.

There are faddists in every phase of human activity; so there are faddists in rowing who come forward with "new ideas." Their new ideas are often of the sort which Lessing criticised when he said of some new writer's output, "Whatever is new is not good, and whatever is good is not new." I have watched for fifty years many "new ideas" brought forward, tried out, and developed or discarded. We have made some changes in equipment and adjust-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



James Ten Eyck
in
coaching regalia

ment which were in the natural line of progress and development, but the ideas of faddists have never been permanent. The established normal conditions are pretty generally subscribed to by all expert and experienced coaches and riggers, so that when a new invention comes out which promises to revolutionize all racing-shell equipment, I say, "Wait a few seasons, and you will see most of it scrapped and the normal rigging restored." However, I am somewhat of an optimist, and I am still looking for some appliance that will give us more comfort and speed in our boats. If there were as much money involved in boat racing as there is in horse racing or in automobiles, we should have better equipment, because money buys brains, be it in an industry or a sport.

To be sure the evolution from thole-pins to swivel locks was an innovation which was so patently a development that there never could be a return to thole-pins any more than there could be a return to horse-drawn street cars.

Our present-day equipment is about as nearly perfect as we know how to get it as long as we continue to row with sweeps. I shall have more to say on this subject later, but we could—and, to my way of thinking, we should—improve our college rowing by banishing the sweeps and adopting the sculls.

All of the equipment required in rowing is high in price; this makes rowing the most expensive of all college sports, in view of the fact that there are no gate receipts from crew races, as the spectators are either scattered along the course or view the races from private launches or in observation trains. For these reasons there is a constant demand on the part of the authorities to cut down expenses, and at the same time there is a demand for more contests. The two are not compatible. You can't stage races without a cash background. The cost and difficulty of transporting shells is a very great factor working against frequent races.

Standardization of Shells

To meet this exigency, I made the proposal a few years ago that the rowing colleges adopt a standard shell; that each college have one or more boats built after the model agreed upon by all as standard, keep this visitors' boat in perfect repair, and held only for the use of visiting crews when they come to compete in dual or triangular races. This scheme would make it possible to have as frequent and as many crew races as desired, and still not entail any greater expense than that incurred by other college teams when playing out a schedule. As I indicated before, the standardization of shells would be simple, since most rowing colleges buy their boats from the same builder and there is so little variation in racing shells that an outsider could see no difference. Even the varsity crew men wouldn't know their own shell from that of a visiting crew if the boats could be exchanged and the rigging adjusted. Whereas, for the loud-voiced critics, most of them would not know which end of the boat went ahead if you sawed the nose off her. As I have often said, any coach who couldn't rig a boat between breakfast and luncheon to fit his crew has no business coaching, for if he is drawing a salary he is taking money under false pretenses. While my suggestion has never been adopted, I still think it could and should be done.

There are many scullers (and good ones too) who cannot rig their own boats properly. One instance comes to mind as I write. A sculler who was a friend of mine told me that his boat had been twisted in transportation on the railroad, as she rowed lopsided. We both looked her over, and I soon discovered that she wasn't out of line, but that she wasn't rigged right, and I told him so. He told me that if I could rig her so that he could row her he would like to have me do it. So one day when he was not present I adjusted the rigging, and the next day my friend came to me, all smiles. "Say, what did you do to that boat of mine? She rows perfect." "Oh, I just raised one of the riggers," I replied. "Well," he answered, "that's just what I have done several times, and every time she was worse." "Oh, well," I said, "you raised the wrong rigger." Many scullers and crews have lost races on account of the rigging in their boats, and, while it is no great secret, there are very few who know the art of rigging a boat so that the sculler or crew can work with comfort and get the best results.

Sculls vs. Sweeps

I SUPPOSE I have been accused of riding hobbies. There is one hobby I will confess to have ridden, but never to victory. I have long contended that our frail, beautiful boats should be rowed with sculls, not sweeps. Away back in the days of old "King Tut" the barges on the Nile were propelled by galley slaves, sometimes as many as ten men on one oar. So hard and fast a thing is tradition and convention that here we are with our boats lightened up to a few hundred pounds and narrowed down to twenty-four inches and less, but we still propel them with sweeps—like the galley slave of old, chained to an oar.

Propelling a craft with sweeps is a very crude way. If sculls were used instead, the boats could be smaller and lighter; the sculls would be lighter also, and much easier to handle than our sweeps, and, above all, the strain on the oarsmen would be more evenly distributed. The speed could not help but be increased. The boat would travel on a more even keel and the whole spectacle would be a more scientific exhibition of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

rowing. At the end of a season every coach and coxswain is hoarse from yelling at the freshmen to "Keep that boat on her bottom," "Hold 'er up starboard," "Don't let that boat go down to port," "Swing in the center of the boat."

This is no innovation that I am recommending. Some forty years ago I saw a crew of eight men in England using sculls instead of sweeps in a racing boat, and they made a fine appearance. There have also been octuple races (eight pairs of sculls) at some of the former National regattas. At the present time there is a race for quadruple sculls included in the regular lists of races.

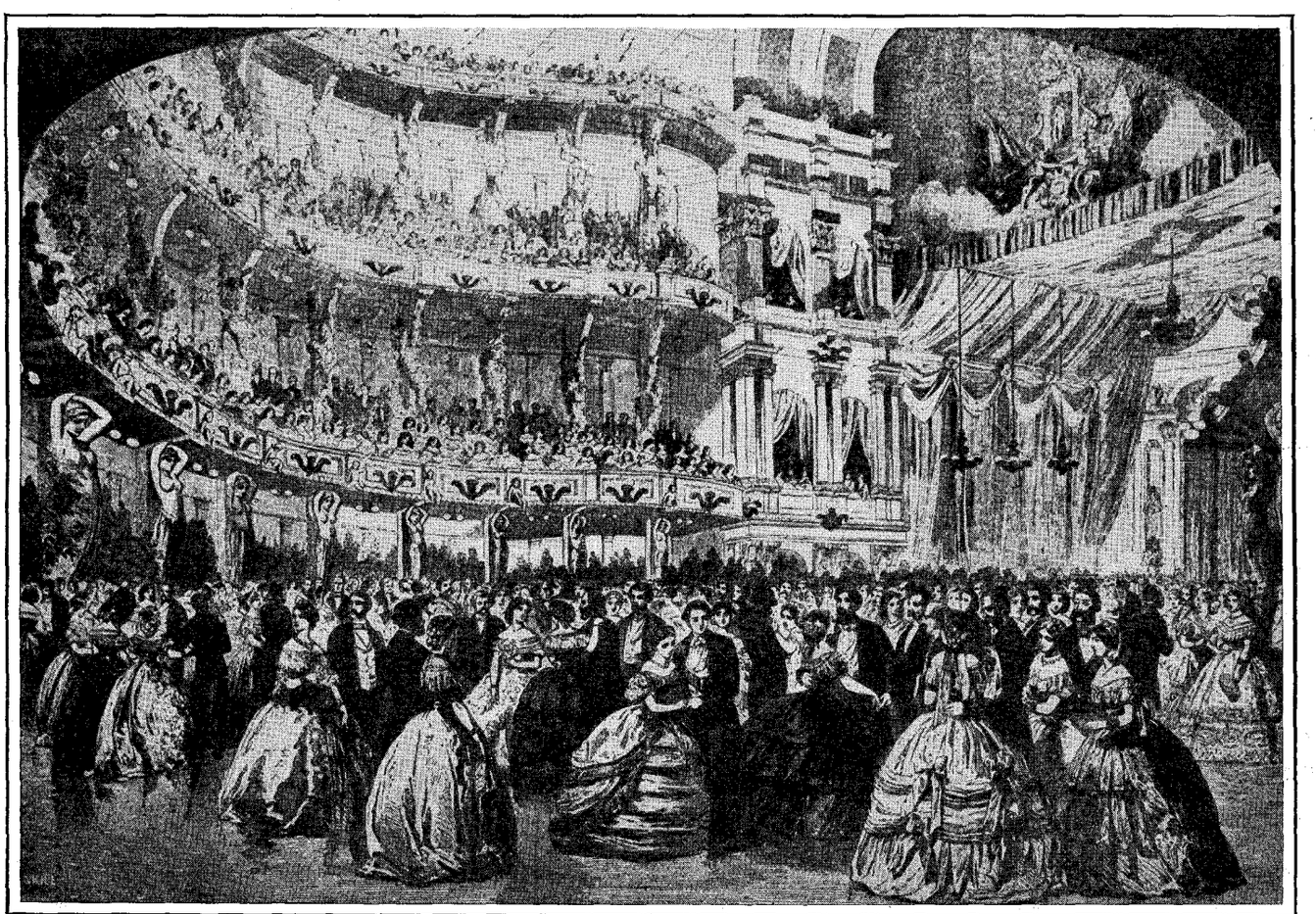
An oarsman who can handle a pair of sculls properly as a rule finds no difficulty in handling a sweep in a crew boat. It is a distinct advantage to the crew aspirant to know how to scull. A crew composed of good scullers will almost invariably be superior to a crew of men who know nothing about sculls. The scullers may even be inferior physically to the sweep oarsmen and yet beat them. But, all other things being equal, a crew composed of good scullers will win every time when pitted against a crew who are not scullers. This has really been proved. Some years ago there was a great deal of discussion in the papers as to whether a crew of scullers who knew little of sweep rowing could beat a college crew of sweep oarsmen. Apropos of the discussion, a Harvard crew challenged a group of professional oarsmen who were in Boston preparing for a single scull regatta. The scullers borrowed an eight-oared shell, rigged her to suit them, and, after two practice rows, they defeated the Harvard crew decisively. Perhaps one of the strongest arguments for sculls is that sculling brings all-round physical development, whereas, carried to an extreme, sweep rowing might upset the balance. If you would enjoy an illustration from fiction on the question of rowing on both sides of the boat, read "Ben Hur" and note his request of the master of the galley, that he be allowed to row first on one side of the boat and then on the other, that his physical development might be harmonious.

The Passing of an Institution

By Don C. Seitz

"WHAT would it cost to burn the Opera House?" wrote Horace Greeley, editor of the New York "Tribune," to Charles A. Dana, his managing editor, on January 7, 1856. "If the price is not unreasonable, have it done and send me the bill." His grievance was the copious space allotted the opening of New York's music center, to the exclusion of the letters he was writing over the contest which ended in making Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House, and wresting power for the first time from slave-holding influences. He characterized the work of Mr. Frye, his musical critic, as "nineteen columns of Coroner Frye's inquest on the putrefying Opera." Mr. Greeley had small interest in music; his own voice was a thin treble.

Evidently the cost was too high, for



From a copy of the "London Illustrated News" of the period

The Former Glory of One of The Outlook's Neighbors

Ball given in 1860 for the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) at the Academy of Music

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Academy as it looked when Horace Greeley suggested burning it down, and—

Mr. Dana did not start the desired blaze. Instead, the Academy survived until this day, to be for many years the one place in New York where public occasions could be properly celebrated. Here they gave a ball to the handsome Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who, when old and pudgy, was to become Edward the Seventh, King of Great Britain. Here, also, were held the great war meetings to uphold Abraham Lincoln.

When the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia came on his celebrated visit, he, too, was treated to a ball at the Academy of Music, and the beauty and wealth of the metropolis twirled about under the crystal chandelier, then the finest illuminant in the country. It is rather fitting that this ornate combination of cut glass should be at last removed by the Consolidated Gas Company, which is now pulling down the Academy to make way for a sky-scraper, in which it will lodge its offices.

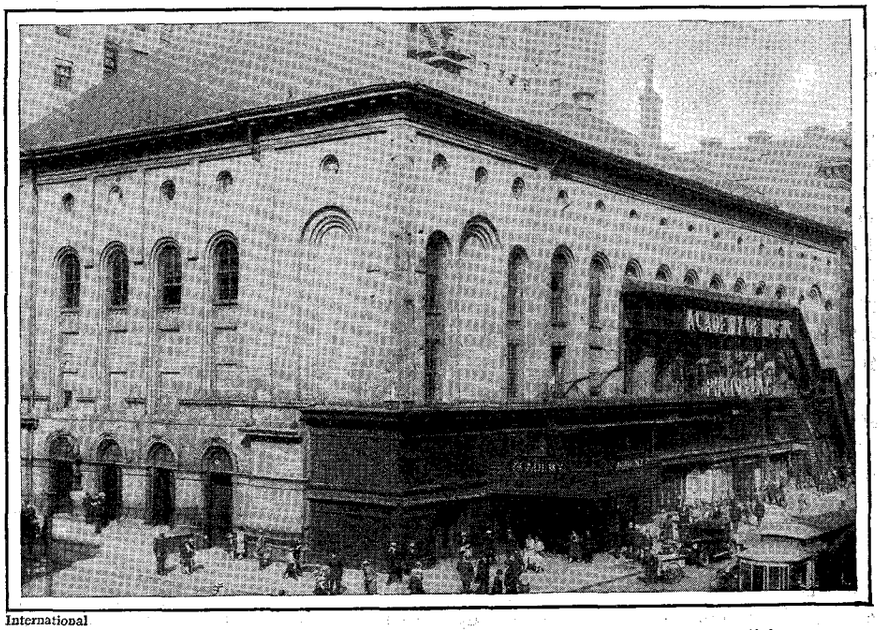
Besides untold political meetings, public ardor manifested itself during the Tweed Ring exposures by a rally at the Academy, which created the Committee of Seventy. That body cleaned out the thieving Ring. Quite neatly, it chances that the Academy's next-door neighbor on Fourteenth Street, New York, is Tammany Hall, built at the instance of William M. Tweed.

Culture in New York in the fifties had strong expression, but not much public support. The backers of the opera had to go deep in their pockets, and the common people rather resented the low-necked dresses, sparkling with jewels, that decorated the boxes. The city had a "society," however, very sternly ruled and haughtily exclusive. This continued until the parlous period of the eighties, when enterprising journals tore off the veil and made its "Four Hundred" common with the rest of us. But it was awesome while it lasted, with Mrs. Paran Stevens, who had been a mill girl in Lowell, Massachusetts, and was the wife of the keeper of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Mrs. William B. Astor as its social arbiters. Mrs. Astor's wealth came from an old dealer in furs from Frankfort, who salted down his savings in New York real estate and built up a dynasty of property, which still survives, but without social power.

It seems funny in these democratic days to look back on the imposing character of "old" New York society, and the struggles of parvenus to get in it. They seldom did, though much money was spent in the effort. A box at the opera usually indicated arrival. Knickerbocker blood was, of course, a passport, even though forebears had been much in jail and peddled wares brought to New York by pirates.

For a long time the Academy was managed by an impresario who was usually broke, Colonel J. H. Mapleson, a bland Englishman, whose troubles were often the talk of the town. More than once the curtain came up late, due to delay caused by an insistent Patti, who would not part her pretty lips until the night's fee was paid cash in advance. The Colonel managed, usually, to come in breathlessly at the last moment with enough money to satisfy the prima donna. All the singers loved him, but it took more than love to make them warble. Long ago the opera shifted to the Metropolitan, leaving the Academy side-tracked. E. G. Gilmore took it over, and filled its seats with rapt observers of melodrama, which he put on in splendid style, the great stage lending itself to "Around the World in Eighty Days," "Michael Strogoff," Bartley Campbell's "Siberia," and the great show pieces devised by George R. Sims. Of late years it has been a movie house.

Besides being a neighbor of Tammany Hall, the Academy faced the Irving Place Theater, where Heinrich Conried and his choice company of German players once performed. Washington Irving's city house is but two blocks away—still standing; and a little farther on is Gramercy Park, on which Emma Thursby, whose voice once, and often, filled its halls, still smiles, under a light load of lengthened years.



International

as it looks now when, rebuilt after a fire in 1866, it faces final demolition

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An East Side American

The Autobiography of a Son of the City

By CHARLES STELZLE

ONE of two million, the boy Stelzle found the East Side tenement district of New York and later a printing-press factory great training schools for life. Ambitious as he was, he could not have foreseen the varied life that was ahead of him. In this installment he tells of some of the men of distinction with whom he has become acquainted.

XVII

Meeting Some of America's Big Men

AN hour's talk with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on some of the most vital social and economic questions that affect labor's welfare left me with the feeling that he thinks as deeply and sincerely about big moral and ethical problems as he does about financial questions.

I found myself inclined to agreement with the statement made to me by an official of the United Mine Workers of America, who had spent much time in Colorado, that he felt that Mr. Rockefeller was thoroughly sincere and would do the right thing if he knew all the facts. How to get those seemed to be Mr. Rockefeller's biggest job.

There was a complete absence of formality or display of any kind in Mr. Rockefeller's office. No servants were standing around ready to "kowtow" to this noted young man. The fact was that he looked as if that sort of thing would make him eternally tired. There was one striking thing about this man who had been so often severely abused by those who did not agree with him: in all my conversation with him there was not the slightest trace of bitterness or even sarcasm when he spoke of those who were opposing him.

"What about a 'living wage?'" was one of my questions. "How much do you think the average man should earn?"

Without hesitation he replied: "What he earns should give him a decent home. He should be able to educate his children. He should be able to afford reasonable social and religious advantages. And he ought to be able to lay aside something for a time of special need."

But right then one of the Rockefeller secrets of getting rich was revealed.

"Some of the miners in our camps won't buy ready-made clothes," he said. "They have them made to order. I wore ready-made clothes for some years," he added. And he told me that he used to walk down Sixth Avenue in New York to select a cheaper tie than he could buy in the store of a famous haberdasher on Fifth Avenue whose name he mentioned, where he would be compelled to pay a couple of dollars more for it. I was wearing at that moment a tie that came from the Fifth Avenue shop.

Underwood

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Mr. Rockefeller said, in answer to my question whether he thought the fundamental principles of Jesus could be applied to the problems of industrial life to-day:

"Yes. But who will interpret those principles so as to give us the final word regarding them? We cannot lay down ethical laws, and compel all others to abide by them. The Bible doesn't tell us specifically what we must do. I sometimes wish it did. It would make life so much simpler. But no doubt it's a good thing it doesn't. We are all of us compelled to think through these questions for ourselves. We must not become dogmatic about these matters. Nor dare we decide them for others. Every man must work out his own salvation."

"I believe that labor and capital are partners," was another of his answers. "Partners cannot get along very well unless they understand each other's viewpoints. One of the reasons there are so many labor troubles is because we are forgetting the human element. Labor is being looked upon as a commodity, as part of an equipment, as something that may be bought and sold. We sometimes forget that we are dealing with human beings. The big thing we've got to do is to inject the spirit of brotherhood into the labor question. There is no other way."

"Are employers of labor as a class giving serious thought to the solution of the labor problem?" I asked.

"No," he replied, slowly, and with apparent regret. "Their attitude is too largely negative. Few of them have positive plans. They seem to expect workingmen themselves to arrive blunderingly at constructive programs."

"What about your attitude toward organized labor?" I suggested.

"Our men may organize if they wish. We do not discriminate against them because they are members of the labor union. Our only contention is that they have no right to keep out of the mines men who may not wish to join the labor union."

He reflected a moment, then said, earnestly:

"There's a great change coming in the selection of the kind of men who will direct great industrial enterprises. Heretofore the chief consideration has been a man's ability as a financier and organizer. In the future first place must be given to his ability in getting along with other men. He must have more of the social spirit. This does not necessarily mean mere sociability, although that will help. He must have a keener sense of social justice and fair dealing. For the labor problem is coming more and more to be a great human problem."

Mr. Rockefeller impressed me as a man who, with the enormous responsibility of being the richest man in the world, is honestly trying to administer his great fortune so that humanity will get the benefit of it. Possibly some of his advisers may fool him once in a while, and he occasionally may make mistakes; but the only fair way to judge a man is by his general tendencies.

I EAGERLY class Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, among the great men I have known. He was a big-hearted man who knew the needs of the world and faithfully tried to supply them, not only in his own special field of evangelism, but in the field of education, of social service, and of general human betterment. Up to the time he died he probably set in motion more organizations and movements in this country for the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

building up of the people than any other man.

Personally, I owe him a debt of gratitude. When I desired to become a preacher and had been rejected by several theological seminaries for my lack of scholarship, somebody told me about the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. I wrote Mr. Moody, telling him about my situation and referring him to a mutual friend for particulars. A few days later Mr. Moody met this friend. The big, human evangelist asked him simply one question, "Has he sand?"

Moody Institute
DWIGHT L. MOODY

One day a particularly clever plan was suggested to Mr. Moody for Sunday-school work when he was presiding at the Institute.

"What do you think about this?" he asked the superintendent of the Moody Church Sunday School, who was present.

"We have been aiming to do it for two years," replied the superintendent.

"Don't you think it's about time you fired?" quickly laughed Mr. Moody.

He never seemed to me just like an evangelist. There was an utter lack of professionalism about him. He did not need to be assured that his campaign would be a success before he began his work. To him it was a question of an opportunity for doing a big piece of work for God and for humanity. He did not always succeed. But he always did his best to succeed.

He invited to his Northfield conferences men like Professor Henry Drummond and Dr. George Adam Smith when they were regarded as arch-heretics by the conservatives who thought they dominated this annual conference. He gave the Roman Catholic Church in East Northfield a fine organ when their building was being erected, for, said he, "if they are going to have music, they might better have good music," and the Catholics reciprocated by furnishing enough stone to build the foundation of the Congregational church, of which Mr. Moody was the chief supporter.

Even during Mr. Moody's day there came the signs of swift change in our social and economic conditions. He frequently spoke of the problems of the workingmen. I often wonder what the message of Mr. Moody would be in view of the situation which now confronts the Church and the Nation. I know that the narrower followers of this great man would declare at once that, were Mr. Moody here to-day, he would preach in just the same old way. I do not believe it. He would apply the old Gospel to present conditions.

I MET and talked with Theodore Roosevelt many times during the twenty years that I was engaged in various National enterprises, the first time being in the White House on a Monday morning after I had preached in a Washington church. Inevitably our conversation drifted toward the relation of the workingman to the Church.

"If there is one thing above another that I desire for the Dutch Reformed Church," said the President, "it is that it may become a church in which the workingman will feel at home. Whether it be true or not, there has arisen in the mind of the average workingman the impression that the Church is too 'swell' for him. You know I have very little use for that sort of thing. That is why I attend that little church over there," pointing through the walls of the White House to what I afterward found out was a comparatively small church building.

(c) Underwood
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Mr. Roosevelt's interest in ordinary people was always to me one of his most marked characteristics. During his visit to the Labor Temple, to which reference has already been made, we sat before the meeting behind a curtain which shut us off from the view of the audience but which gave us the opportunity to see every face in the crowd. Singling out various individuals, Mr. Roosevelt asked me most interestedly who this and that person was, wanting to know something about them; and they were invariably the humblest people that came within his vision.

One morning a committee of about a dozen men went to meet Mr. Roosevelt at a small hotel in New York, to talk over with him a certain situation concerning which he wanted advice. Mr. Roosevelt came into the conference with a carefully prepared plan which he himself had drawn up and which he read to the group of men that he had invited to confer with him. Immediately several of those present began to criticise Mr. Roosevelt's proposal, and he sat listening, without saying a word. When they had finished he saw the defects of his plan, and he promptly threw it into the waste-basket, saying:

"That settles that. Now what have you got to say?" And for several hours he listened to his advisers and took from them the counsel which they gave.

When I began my independent work, I wrote to Mr. Roosevelt, telling him about my plans, just as he was starting on his famous trip to South America, but before going away he dropped me a line, saying:

> Good for you! I am extremely pleased at what you are about to undertake. When I get back in the spring, I hope you will let me come in and see you so as to understand more clearly just what you are doing. Good luck to you always. I believe in you with all my heart.

When Mr. Roosevelt organized the Progressive Party, I accepted the candidacy for the Assembly in Essex County, New Jersey, where I lived at that time, mainly for the purpose of giving me a good excuse to make campaign speeches for Mr. Roosevelt throughout the State.

Calling on Mr. Roosevelt for an appointment one morning at his office, in New York, I was told that they had just finished putting him into some motion pictures, but that at that moment he was being shaved by the barber, who had come to his office, and that he was being interviewed by two newspaper men and was conferring with a delegation from out of town; but that if I wanted to go in and join the "gang" there was no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt would be glad to see me. But in less than ten minutes I was alone with Mr. Roosevelt.

I found him thoroughly excited. President Wilson had been in New York the day before and had made his famous reversal regarding his attitude toward the war. In a speech he had declared that he now favored having the United States enter the war, and was ready to go the limit in fighting the Germans. Mr. Roosevelt was himself to speak in the Brooklyn Academy of Music a few days later, and he had his prepared speech in his hand and began reading certain passages to me, asking me what I thought of the ideas which he was to advocate. The memory of the details of the speech has gone from me. I can simply picture Mr. Roosevelt excitedly walking up and down his office, reading, and punctuating what he had to say by jabbing his finger at certain paragraphs as he read them.

WHEN Chief Justice William Howard Taft was President, I called on him at the White House to invite him to speak at one of the big workingmen's meetings which I held annually in connection with the Presbyterian General Assembly. I was ushered into Mr. Taft's private office and stood at the side of his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wide World
WILLIAM H. TAFT

desk as I presented my case. He listened most attentively, with that ever-present little twinkle in his eye, and interrupted me to tell some stories about preachers, at which he himself laughed most heartily and in which I joined—because they were really very funny stories. Indeed, as we swapped stories I completely forgot that I was talking to the President of the United States, and I was abashed when I started to leave to find that I had been sitting on the edge of President Taft's flat-top desk. I suppose that Mr. Taft's inimitable little chuckle had put me off my guard.

A MAN for whom I had always had a very high regard was Carroll D. Wright, who was once United States Labor Commissioner. His experience in Massachusetts with industrial conditions, both as a railroad man and as State Commissioner of Labor, gave him an unusual opportunity to familiarize himself with the labor question.

He gave his conviction to me one day in his office in Washington: "A corporation recognizes in appointing its committees and its general manager the validity of the collective bargaining principle. It is impossible for the several directors and stockholders of a corporation to deal directly with their employees, and so they appoint a representative to transact their business for them. It is highly inconsistent, therefore, for the general manager to declare that he will not recognize the representative of a large body of men, his workers. He himself is the 'walking delegate' of the concern which he represents. The corporation has a perfect right to choose whomever it may to represent its interests, whether that representative be a lawyer, a doctor, an engineer. By the same token the men in the plant have exactly the same right. If they choose to appoint as their representative one outside of their ranks entirely, they have a perfect right to do so, and it is folly for the manager to say that he will not recognize anybody outside of his own plant."

ONE afternoon I was traveling west from Philadelphia. When the conductor came through the car to take up my ticket, he said to me, with a considerable show of pride, "John Mitchell is in the car forward."

I found Mr. Mitchell reading a recent book on economics. We talked the rest of the day on many phases of the labor question, and I was much impressed with his fairness. Even when he spoke of those who so bitterly hated and opposed him, Mr. Mitchell did not say an unkind word about them.

I followed Mr. Mitchell's career for nearly twenty years, meeting him annually at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, of which he was a Vice-President, and becoming very well acquainted with him. Always he won the respect of fair-minded men, and his host of friends among employers of labor indicate his broad-mindedness. Mr. Roosevelt was among those who deeply admired him.

When Mr. Mitchell died, the story was printed that he had left a fortune of a quarter of a million dollars. So high was the regard of the public in general, and even among employers of labor, that there was scarcely a breath of suspicion as to how Mr. Mitchell had obtained this money. But I interviewed his secretary, who had been working with him throughout his entire career, and who had kept an accounting of all of Mr. Mitchell's investments from the very beginning. I was interested because I had been called upon to refute certain venomous charges against him. This accounting was submitted to me, and it was very obvious that Mr. Mitchell had simply exercised his remarkable ability as a business man in making investments.

Keystone
JOHN MITCHELL

I HAD many opportunities to meet William Jennings Bryan, and in the course of the years we became very good friends. He always had my profound admiration because of his undoubted sincerity and integrity. One knew where to find him, whether he was right or wrong.

I recall one occasion when he was among those who should have been his warmest friends and admirers. When action upon the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution was imminent, about fifty men and women, leaders of National dry organizations, came to New York to decide upon a common program. There were many factions among them. I was asked to serve as chairman. Much of my time was occupied in preserving order between the contending forces. In the course of the discussion Mr. Bryan, who had been invited, as I had, to attend the conference, was mercilessly scored by certain of the "brethren" because they said he had come so late into the prohibition fight. Mr. Bryan, it seemed to me, had justified his record on the prohibition question. But during that whole discussion he smiled at the rapier thrusts made by his friends, and outlined without the slightest trace of bitterness what he believed should be done to bring about prohibition as quickly and as completely as possible.

A few days before a mass-meeting which I had organized in Louisville, which was to be held in the huge armory on a Sunday afternoon, I became disturbed about the success of the occasion because of the terrific heat and many counter-attractions. So I telegraphed Mr. Bryan, who was somewhere in Michigan or Minnesota, asking him if he would hurry to Louisville to speak with me. He promptly wired his acceptance. When afterward I spoke to him about the payment of his expenses and fee, he said, very heartily: "That is all right, Stelzle. We'll call it square. I had a good time and the people seemed to enjoy it. So just let it pass."

During the following summer I traveled with Mr. Bryan on a Chautauqua circuit in the Middle West. His memory of men and events was most remarkable. I saw at least one of the reasons why he had so strong a personal following. He was much like Theodore Roosevelt in that respect.

I have always regretted that Mr. Bryan allowed himself to be persuaded to take the place of leadership in the fight for the Fundamentalists, because, although he was in many respects a great Bible-class teacher, and when he limited himself to a popular presentation of practical, ethical teaching he accomplished a great deal of good, still obviously he was not a theologian in the larger sense.

Keystone
WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Mr. Bryan frequently remarked to me that in nearly all of the political ideas which he advocated he was in advance of his time, and that after he had promoted them and spent time in educating the public to them, others had got the credit for the doctrines he had promoted. He candidly admitted that he was not always right, but he believed that the general tendency of his philosophy was sound in so far as it affected the welfare of humanity.

In the next installment Mr. Stelzle tells about some labor troubles that he has helped to settle

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Menckenized History

By W. J. GHENT

ONE may welcome this book on the origins of the World War,[1] even if one does not approve it. The published views of the so-called "revisionists," heretofore scattered and fragmentary, are brought together into a comprehensive treatment of the whole subject. It is well that the author is Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes. He is easily the most aggressive and provocative of the group—is, in fact, a battalion of shock troops all by himself. The public may reject the book and still be the gainer by its appearance. It will be read and discussed; it is sure to awaken indignation and resentment; and perhaps one happy outcome will be the arousing of the timid or somnolent historians who have left this subject almost wholly in the hands of the "revisionists."

So far the "revisionists" have had things pretty much their own way. Supported by the parlor radicals, they have succeeded by noise, aggression, and concert of action in either hustling others from the field or inducing them to keep quiet. To oppose this turbulent insurgency is to be set down as a "die-hard" or a "bitter-ender," and surely no one cares to be so listed. Vociferous and sweeping denunciation of existing beliefs, customs, standards, and institutions is the current mode, and "revisionism" is merely one of its phases. To resist the tide is difficult. The more peacefully inclined have been disposed to silence, in the belief and hope that the "revisionists," like overcharged fuses, would sooner or later burn themselves out.

What, therefore, Dr. Barnes puts forth (pages 660, 661) regarding the hazards of writing distorted history is to be set down as unmitigated buncombe. The fashion is altogether toward the transforming of social and political history into something that is not history—into picturesque story, or Freudian exposition, or anti-social propaganda. Of the three chief kinds of distortion the last-named is doubtless the most attractive and profitable. Never before has the fretful energy of the slam-bang and slap-dash radicals been so amply rewarded. They have jobs, incomes, possessions; chairs in the colleges—particularly the women's colleges; editorships on the press subsidized by the gifts of the liberal *bourgeoisie* and sub-editorships on the conservative press; seats on the interlocking directorates of scores of amply financed organizations for social activity. Here and there, it is true, a particularly conservative forum is closed to them or to some one or two of them; but, on the whole, they have the world for an audience. The plaint regarding hazards and restrictions is conventional stage business, and nothing else.

In dealing with such a book as this, which has to do with so vast a mass of data, the reviewer is at a peculiar disadvantage. One cannot effectively marshal and deploy a scant regiment of a thousand words against an army of two hundred thousand. The best one can do is to scout the field and bring back a report.

This book is not history in any accepted sense. It is not an inquiry in which facts are weighed against one another for the induction of a logical verdict. "Frankly controversial," the author calls it; but it is not frank. It is a violent harangue to a jury, in which the jurors are asked to shift the stigma of blame from the defendants to the accusers. It employs every trick and device common to the jury lawyer. There is, indeed, a formidable show of citations to authorities; but the testimony is tortured, hashed, and minced to accord with the lawyer's picture of the accusers as villains and the defendants as good men foully aspersed. No one doubts that Dr. Barnes is an omnivorous reader and an industrious cataloguer of references. His erudition is amazing. But the abiding lesson one gets from a careful study of this book is that it is better to know less and to know it better. The father of "Little Breeches," who cheerfully conceded that he had little education, but felt compensated by the fact that he had "a middlin' tight grip" on the "handful of things" he knew, was in a better position. A woman reviewer and novelist, after considering one of Dr. Barnes's characteristic generalizations, has recently written that his obvious trouble is that of "invincible ignorance." He is overladen with his material and cannot intelligently use it.

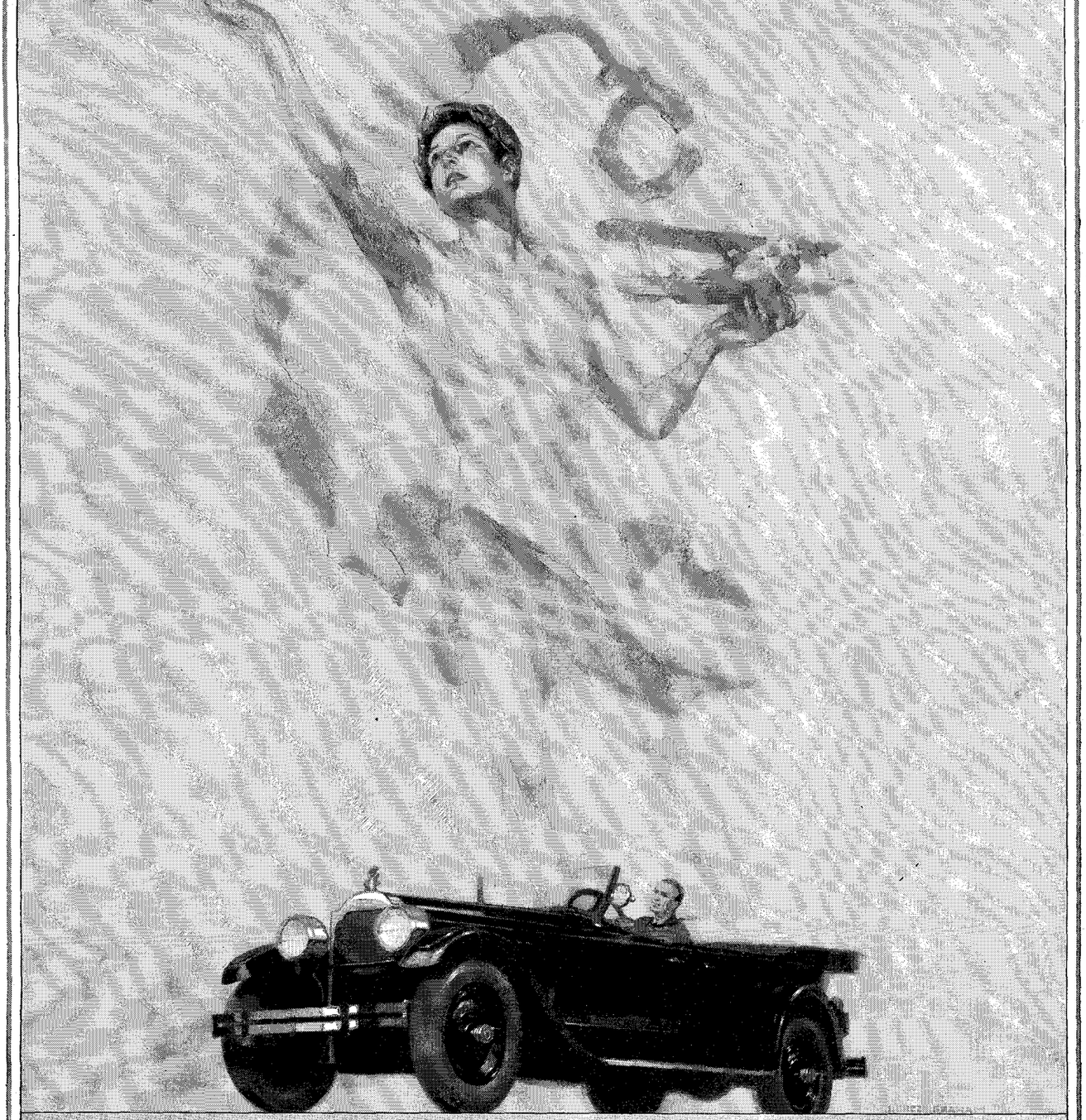
Most persons will agree with the author's statement (page xi) that "the truth about the causes of the World War is one of the livest and most important practical issues of the present day." What all sincere beings want in the matter is the truth, irrespective of what preconceptions it upsets. They are willing to revise their beliefs when the new views shall be shown to be true views. If any part of what they have heretofore believed can be proved to be unfounded, they are willing to discard it and accept something in its place; but they can see no advantage in exchanging one kind of buncombe for another. The volume of data on the World War is enormous. Though some of it is clear, a great deal of it is contradictory. What is needed, then, is honesty of interpretation. Perhaps it is an unattainable thing; but at least we can demand *sobriety* of interpretation. It would be useless, however, to make such a demand upon Dr. Barnes, for he cannot deliver the goods. He distorts the testimony, and he transforms the principals into fantastic characters such as never were on sea or land.

The villains of the piece are the most accomplished, hardened, and thoroughgoing villains that ever a jury lawyer pictured to his gaping auditors. No Bowery stage, no Hollywood movie, no Wild West thriller, ever brought together such a company of abandoned wretches as those with whom Dr. Barnes peoples the landscape of Servia. But it is not necessary to consider them here, since, according to Dr. Barnes, the worst they could do need not have brought on a general conflict. That consummation required the malevolent plottings of higher-placed villains in other lands. Poincaré is easily the most despicable one of the crowd, with Viviani perhaps a close second. There seems to be no conceivable sin that these creatures have not committed, or would not have committed under the prompting of interest. If the sentence concluding the paragraph on page 398 means anything, it means that among the many crimes committed by "Poincaré and his group" was the assassination of Jaurès. Izvolski and Sazonov are perhaps to be ranked next among the major villains, while the minors crowd the Servian, Russian, French, and English scene. Lord Grey is not exactly a villain. Though he helped to bring on the World War—at times it seems that there could have been no war without him—he is regarded, in the main, more as a willing tool than as a calculating principal. He is "an eminently well-meaning, and generally honest man, but a naïve, ignorant, stupid, and vacillating

[1] The Genesis of the World War. By Harry Elmer Barnes. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $3.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PACKARD



THE Navy and Army together have honored Packard with orders for new aircraft engines totaling nearly four million dollars. The new motors, proven supreme by exacting government tests, are a tribute not only to Packard leadership in power plant engineering but also to the vision and sympathetic cooperation of those men who bear the responsibility of our national defense. ▱ ▱ Packard's motor building supremacy is as available to the private citizen as to the United States government—in the Packard Six and the Packard Eight. ▱ ▱ *Ask The Man Who Owns One.*

In writing to the above advertiser please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TEACHERS' AGENCY

The Pratt Teachers Agency

70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools.
EXPERT SERVICE

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Connecticut

"MERRICOURT" BERLIN, CONN.
"Just the place for children!"
Choice four-acre private homestead receives few selected children 5 to 10 years. Private kindergarten. $100 per month; $1,000 per year. Rev. and Mrs. J. H. KINGSBURY, Mt. Holyoke—Dartmouth, Columbia Teachers College M.A., 1915.

Massachusetts

ROGERS HALL
AN ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Thorough Preparation for all Colleges
Intensive reviews for High School Graduates
Two-Year Graduate Course with Diploma in Homemaking, Secretarial Training, Music, Expression, Art, Advanced Academic subjects. All Indoor and Outdoor Athletics, Gymnasium, Swimming Pool.
Olive Sewall Parsons, Prin., Lowell, Mass.

Minnesota

CARLETON COLLEGE
NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA
A college of first rank in Arts, Science, Music and Fine Arts. Exchange relations with Harvard University.
For information write
WILLARD W. BARTLETT
116 Leighton Hall
Northfield Minnesota

New Jersey

BLAIR ACADEMY
Invites your personal inspection of its equipment and organization.
JOHN C. SHARPE, D.D., LL.D., Headmaster
Box H, Blairstown, N. J.

New York City

RIVERDALE
A Well-Balanced Country School for Boys
One of the Best College Entrance Board Records
Athletics, Student Activities, Applied Music.
Fire-Proof Dormitory.
— 20th Year —
For Illustrated Catalog, Address
FRANK S. HACKETT, *Head Master*
Telephone Kingsbridge 3123
Riverdale-on-Hudson
Upper New York City

New York

GENESEE WESLEYAN SEMINARY
LIMA, N. Y. (near Rochester)
A high-grade coeducational school which has been successful for 94 years. Prepares for all colleges. Music a specialty. All activities. 20 experienced teachers. Moderate rates. *Apply* Dr. FRANK MAC DANIEL, Box L.

Texas

STAMMERING
If the stammerer can talk with ease when alone, and most of them can, but stammers in the presence of others, it must be that in the presence of others he does something that interferes; and if we know what it is that interferes, and the stammerer be taught how to avoid that, it cannot but be that he is getting rid of the thing that makes him stammer. That's the philosophy of our method of cure. Let us tell you about it.
SCHOOL FOR STAMMERERS, Tyler, Texas

For other school and camp advertisements see page 290

diplomat" (page 565, repeated in substance on pages 579, 580); he is "muddle-headed" (page 539); his memoirs are "weak, dishonest and evasive" (page 535); and in a number of instances the implication is overplain that he is an unconscionable liar. The large measure of contradiction in the estimate of Grey may be variously explained. Perhaps a reflection that it is not good jury tactics to overstress the indictment of one who is "more revered in England to-day than in 1914" (page 535) and that censure must be duly mixed with praise is responsible. The device is ancient. If the Bard of Avon is correct, Mark Antony used it some 1,970 years ago.

America also contributed her share of villains. "Primary responsibility" for American intervention rests on the shoulders of Walter Page (page 604), a person possessed of a "virulent pro-English attitude" (page 600). Page would seem to have been about the worst malefactor in American history; set off against his suggestion to Grey to consider with the latter the framing of a reply to a certain message from the State Department, "the offense of Benedict Arnold seems highly comparable" (pages 600, 601). Colonel House was almost as bad, and Secretary Houston probably ranks next. There was, of course, Woodrow Wilson, "subtle and adroit in his method" (page 615), who by the close of 1915 had fully made up his mind for war, but who in the campaign of 1916 deceitfully persuaded the country that he was still a pacifist. American journalists *en masse* fill up this company of scoundrels. They followed slavishly the dictates of industry and finance, which was strongly for the Entente.

Who, then—for there must, of course, be a few—are the righteous in this melodramatic offering? Well, there is Wilhelm, late Supreme War Lord of the German Empire, a much misunderstood and badly abused person—one who "acted more vigorously and consistently than any other person in Europe during the crisis of 1914 in the effort to avert the development of the general conflict" (page 297). Then there is Dr. Barnes, repentant of his sin of having written Allied propaganda during the war and now evidently determined to bring fruits meet for repentance by writing *anti*-Allied propaganda; the "revisionists" generally, the leading lights among whom are introduced, one by one, clothed with varying attributes such as those of bravery, brilliancy, keenness, scholarship, fairness, and so on. As for the common people of France, Russia, England, and America, they are to be regarded more as boobs than as scoundrels—ignorant and light-headed folk easily inflamed by the propaganda of designing persons ill disposed toward the benevolent Kaiser.

Who was "primarily responsible" for the war? It was not Germany, dismissed by Dr. Barnes with an all-encompassing certificate of blamelessness. Servia, of course, initiated the trouble, and Austria showed undue "obstinacy" (page 300); "stubbornness and evasion, encouraged, perhaps, by Moltke's secret telegrams" (page 274). But the Servian trouble could easily have been settled, and Austria must not be harshly blamed. All she wanted was that the other Big Boys should stay out of the mess while she took her playful romp with little Servia. She wanted a strictly localized war, and was entitled to it; and it was the diabolical determination of Russia, egged on by France, not to permit this little war that brought on the greater war.

"Primary responsibility" is a term that frequently recurs. The reader will find that this responsibility falls upon France or Russia, or both, or even jointly upon France, Russia, and England, according to the section he consults. On page 224 the cause of the war is given as the "intervention of Russia, urged on by France." Pages 308–380 tell us that "the Russian mobilization precipitate[d] the World War." Page 398 lays the "primary responsibility" upon "Poincaré and his clique." Pages 441 and 658, 659 charge a joint responsibility upon those two nations, while page 682 adds another factor by asserting that the cause was "the plotting of Poincaré, Delcassé, Izvolski, and Sazonov, aided and abetted by the Francophiles and Slavophiles in the British Government." The reader may take his choice.

Over and over the author repeats the dogmatic assertion that Russian mobilization could not but bring war. He does this, though he knows that other Russian mobilizations had taken place without war, though he knows of reiterated admissions by high German authority that peace might still be arranged in spite of Russian mobilization. The fact is that so much of his case hangs upon the steadfast repetition of this preposterous statement that he must needs ignore all the contradictory evidence. The interested reader who wishes to know of Dr. Barnes's skillful omissions in this matter will do well to read the article by Mr. Charles Altschul on "The War Guilt Controversy," in the June number of "Current History."

Dr. Barnes shows considerable skill in ignoring the inconvenient. When he says (page 421) that "the one outstanding French leader who saw through all

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

of the impostures of Poincaré and his clique" was Jaurès, he neglects to mention the fact that one of the last public statements of the Socialist leader was an emphatic expression of his belief that the French authorities were sincerely working for peace. When he makes his exaggerated statements (page 609) regarding English attempts to control the American press, he omits to mention the German efforts, particularly in the case of a certain New York evening newspaper. When he says (page 34), "Germany, by apparently acquiescing in this charge of full and complete guilt in regard to the outbreak of the war," he avoids telling his readers that few informed persons either in Germany or out of it so read the language of Article 231. Just what the word "apparently" is doing in this place is uncertain unless it be a protective word to point to in case some critical person questions the ingenuousness of the statement.

There are scores of such instances. There are other scores of instances in which he reveals his sad bondage to the superlative complex. When the facts call for some qualifier, such as "many" or even "some," he is prone to use "all;" when "more" is "indicated" (as the physicians say), he uses "most." When he says (page 292) that "even Belgian authorities themselves have denied the truth of such charges of German atrocities in Belgium as those embodied in the Bryce report and other similar publications," he means, or ought to mean, "*some* of such charges." When one reads (page 637) that "there is no possibility that Germany could have conquered the Allies without American intervention," and has paused long enough to get the meaning of the bungling sentence, one is disposed to ask, How can any one—even the omniscient Dr. Barnes—possibly know such a thing as that? One would suppose that a remembrance of the days of the spring offensive of 1918, when many informed persons believed that Germany was actually winning the war, would have prompted a less cocksure and sweeping assertion.

The art of apologetics acquires some fresh examples in this astounding work. Take, for instance, some of the references to the unrestricted submarine warfare. It was, like the invasion of Belgium, a "political blunder" (page 645). But it was not, comparatively speaking, a reprehensible thing. It "certainly cannot be regarded as in any sense more atrocious in fact or law than those English violations of neutral rights which had produced" it (page 594). Anyhow, we of America are responsible. The gentle Germans would never have thought of such a thing. "We may say with

Learn About

the finest service to the Orient and Round the World

Gorgeous Fujiyama raises her majestic peak above a most enchanting country. . . The Orient is a treasure house of beauty and adventure

$1250 and up

Round the World

In First Cabin Accommodations on Palatial President Liners

REAR ADMIRAL E. B. ROGERS, U. S. Navy, wrote us: "My wife and I embarked on the Dollar liner, 'President Van Buren' from Marseilles. The voyage across was most enjoyable and the ship all that a good ship should be in staunchness and comfort."

This letter is typical of hundreds received from world travelers who have used this service and enthused over it.

Among these experienced travelers are Roy Carruthers, Managing-Director of the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Peter B. Kyne, Hon. Elton Watkins, Member of Congress, Ezra H. Fitch, of Abercrombie & Fitch, Hon. Key Pittman, United States Senate.

Fully Appointed for Comfort

Or at any ports you choose, you may stopover for two weeks, four weeks, or longer, continuing when ready on another liner exactly like the one on which you started.

Your accommodations are luxurious. All rooms are outside. You sleep in a bed, not a berth. Spacious decks, one enclosed in glass. The cuisine is world-famous. The ship is broad of beam, steady, and comfortable. The appointments are complete and attractive.

And the entire world circuit — 110 days — may be enjoyed for as little as $11.37 per day including accommodations, meals and transportation while aboard ship.

It is in all respects the finest and the most convenient service to the Orient and Round the World.

Honolulu, Japan, China, Manila, Malaya, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Italy, France, Boston, New York, Havana, Panama, Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Visit all these interesting places. See the beauty, the quaint customs, the mysticism of the ancient civilizations. At every port—22 in all, in 14 countries—you have several hours for sightseeing during the stay.

Malay Straits

Fares range from $1250 to $3500 Round the World. Thus you may travel under the most delightful conditions for about what it would cost you to live at home.

Plan now to take this greatest of all trips. Ask for additional information and for our literature. Let us help you plan your complete itinerary, including shore trips, shore accommodations, etc. Ask any ticket or tourist agent. Communicate with any office listed below. Or write for details.

Tombs of Mameleuks, Cairo

Dollar Steamship Line

604 Fifth Ave., New York City. 177 State St., Boston, Mass. 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
101 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa. · 628 South Spring St., Los Angeles, California
Hugh Mackenzie, G.P.A., Robert Dollar Building, San Francisco, California

"The Sunshine Belt to the Orient"

In writing to the above advertiser please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HANGMAN'S HOUSE
The glorious and joyous romance by
Donn Byrne
8 illustrations, $2.50

A PERSONAL BOOK SERVICE
To aid you in selecting the most interesting new books. Send for my descriptive list of the very best fiction, biography, etc., provided AT LESS THAN BOOK-STORE PRICES. ROBT. T. COAN, JR., Albion, N. Y.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

KETTLE ROCK
A Summer Recreation and Tutoring School
for Girls
On the Famous North Shore
MAGNOLIA, MASS.
Season July and August. Booklets

BURT'S SCHOOL For Tiny Tots, 1-12
Special summer accommodations. Good food, happy home atmosphere, sound training. Experienced physician and nurse. (Phone Peekskill 1139.)
1120 Constant Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.

CAMP

CAMP WAPITI FAMILY CAMP Patten, Maine
Where highways end and blazed trails begin. Individual log cabins on lake in primeval forest where one lives the simple life comfortably. Boating, canoeing, mountain climbing. Forest trips with guides. 40 miles from Canadian border. Excellent roads and beautiful scenery.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR GIRLS

GILFILLAN Camp for Girls Under 14
In the Valley Forge hills near Philadelphia. Altitude 600 ft. Private estate. Own natural lake. Land and water sports. Constant supervision. Separate division for little tots. 7th year. Booklet. Mrs. MARY E. GILFILLAN, Paoli, Pa.

CAMP SEAPER for Girls ELKINS, N. H. Land and water sports.
Dancing, music, and dramatics featured. Fresh vegetables and Guernsey milk. Address Miss Searing's School, 39 Maple Ave., Morristown, N. J., or 2 West 16th St., New York City.

ECOLE CHAMPLAIN
A FRENCH SUMMER CAMP FOR GIRLS
Canoeing and other Water Sports
Riding, Tennis, Mountain Trips
EDWARD D. COLLINS, Director, Middlebury, Vt.

To School Proprietors

THE OUTLOOK each week goes into 100,000 substantial, refined homes. It is carefully read by parents who desire the best possible school facilities for their children, and who possess the means to send them to the best private schools. Your advertisement in The Outlook will reach a selected and interested audience.

THE SPECIAL SCHOOL RATE IS
85 CENTS A LINE

Write us for further information

The Outlook Company
120 East 16th Street
New York, N. Y.

absolute certainty that it was the unneutrality, lack of courage, or maladroitness of the Washington authorities in regard to English violations of international law which produced the German submarine warfare that actually led us into war" (page 595). Of those revealing anthologies of German thought compiled by William Archer, W. R. Thayer, and J. P. Bang (the last-named of whom, by the way, he neglects to mention), those flowers of expression illustrating the wild infatuation of the ecclesiastical and scholastic leaders of Germany, he says: "The Germans were singularly awkward and unhappy in their utterances. The more exuberant among them openly voiced their aspirations as to territorial aggression and aggrandizement" (page 611).

When we come to the chapter "America Follows England," we find a picture that no informed person can recognize. Let us take, for instance, some of the references to the American press. On page 589 we are informed that "few American papers . . . relied for most of their material on German affairs upon the Harmsworth papers in England, which were even notoriously anti-German." This bungled statement does not express Dr. Barnes's meaning, which is that all of the American papers *except a few* so depended. For the truth of the statement he cites the authority of that cautious investigator and exact recorder of events, Mr. H. L. Mencken (note on page 647). On pages 608, 609 we learn that "the American press had become by 1915 and 1916 almost uniformly and intolerantly pro-Ally." By the time page 644 is reached the *almost* is dropped and "the American press" has become *"completely* under the sway of the Entente propaganda." One who remembers the years 1915–16 need not be told that this statement is wildly untrue, not only for the American press as a whole, but even for the English-language press of America.

Considering the multitude of bungled statements, contradictions, exaggerations, and ineptitudes in this book, one may wonder that it was allowed to go to press. One does not need to be reminded that there is such a thing as a good presentation of a bad case, and that the worse the case, the greater the need of care in its preparation. It was hardly to be expected that Dr. Barnes, pouring forth the profuse strains of his rapturously premeditated indictment, could have stopped to examine critically his own statements, or that even if he had done so he was in a proper mood to make the effort profitable. But from his eminent fellow-workers in the cause of "revisionism" should have come something better. There are fifteen of these *savants,* all of them proudly paraded before the reader as expert witnesses to the truth of what is here presented. Thirteen of them read at least one chapter each. One of them, Professor William L. Langer, read the whole book in proof, and another, Mr. William C. Dreher, gave a "critical reading to the page proof[s]." Each of the fifteen had a golden opportunity to detect absurdities. We cannot know, of course, what discoveries they made; we can pass judgment only on the basis of the discoveries they *should* have made. It is pathetically evident that they have all (to pass to the colloquial) "fallen down on the job," and the last-named quite as conspicuously as the other and more learned gentlemen. The humble affirmation of an experienced proof-reader is here made that the excellent Mr. Dreher needs for his task a better eye, an ampler knowledge of facts, and a more highly organized sense of verbal and typographical style, especially when handling the text of a "new" historian and a "revisionist." To add but one more instance, it may be pointed out that the "highly competent" but anonymous expert who read Chapter IV should have noticed that the statement on pages 160, 161,

> There is some evidence that Jovan Jovanovitch, the Servian minister in Vienna, passed on a hint to Bilinski, the Austrian Minister of Finance, that the Archduke might meet with trouble on his visit to Sarajevo,

hardly accords with the statement:

> The Servian civil government was fully aware of the plot a month before its execution, but *did nothing* [reviewer's italics] to prevent it from being carried out and failed to warn the Austrian Government as to the peril of the Archduke. [Pages 221, 222.]

Further, the two critics who read the whole book should have noticed that a considerable discrepancy exists between the foregoing statement and this one:

> The Servian civil government was aware of the plot for at least a month before its execution, but made *no adequate effort* [reviewer's italics] to stop the plot or to warn Austria. [Page 652.]

This book will no doubt be hailed in radical coteries as a masterpiece of learning and polemics. It is the kind of thing they like, and when they like a thing they like it very much indeed. But it seems incredible that such a book can bring any sober-minded lover of the truth one whit nearer the "revisionist" position. As propaganda, therefore, it may safely be deemed not a bombshell, but a "dud."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

A Club for Investors

A FRIEND of ours has told us about an embryonic organization which seems to be founded on an exceedingly interesting and fruitful idea. It is a Club for Investors—not a club to be wielded by investors against fraudulent schemes, though it has its uses in that direction—an association of, by, and for investors. Its membership is small, unlimited, and, we understand, growing. It has no dues, by-laws, regulations, or other constitutional advantages and handicaps. It is, in short, just a group of neighbors, men and women, who come together at one another's houses at irregular intervals to discuss investing and investments.

According to our informant, the chief difficulty which the

What is the Best July Investment for Me?

THIS is a question thousands of investors are asking. They demand an investment that is safe, returns a good interest rate, frees the investor from worry or care, permits wide diversification, and enjoys a good market.

Straus Bonds solve the problem.

Their safety is assured by their past record—is made certain by the searching care with which they are safeguarded.

They yield 5.75 to 6.25%. They are the ideal worry-proof investment.

They are secured by properties in all the large cities, giving ample diversification.

And they are readily marketable.

Write today for our July investment suggestions—safe Straus First Mortgage Bonds, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100. Ask for

BOOKLET G-1605

The Straus Hallmark on a bond stamps it at once as *the premier real estate security.*

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882 INVESTMENT BONDS INCORPORATED

STRAUS BUILDING
565 *Fifth Ave., at 46th St.*
NEW YORK

STRAUS BUILDING
79 Post Street
SAN FRANCISCO

STRAUS BUILDING
Michigan Ave. at Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO

44 YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR

In writing to the above advertiser please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BANK SAFETY

More than 200 National, State and Savings Banks have investigated these bonds and invested large sums in them. Individuals have invested from $500 to $200,000 each. A Surety Company with resources of Forty-Eight Million Dollars guarantees the first mortgage security.

6% WITH BANK SAFETY. You need not take less, you would scarcely demand more; for 6% is a fair return to any investor, and bank safety is that degree of safety which is required by banks for their deposit and trust funds.

This combination of bank safety and a 6% return is available to you in the real estate bonds underwritten by THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY, one of America's big banks, and secured by first mortgages which the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company (resources $48,000,000) guarantees as to principal and interest. Titles are guaranteed by the New York Title and Mortgage Company (resources $30,000,000).

The denominations are $500 and $1,000, the maturities one year to ten years, and any State tax up to 4½ mills is refunded. Write to the main office of The Baltimore Trust Company, 25 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., for Booklet No. 17

Orders may be sent to any of the following banks or banking houses:

Baltimore Company, Inc.....New York, N.Y.	Emil H. Lampe.....Warren, Pa.
Baltimore Trust Company.....Baltimore, Md.	Elliott Magraw & Co.....St. Paul, Minn.
Bodell & Company.....Providence, R.I.	Nicol-Ford & Co., Inc.....Detroit, Mich.
Owen Daly & Company.....Baltimore, Md.	Poe & Davies.....Baltimore, Md.
J. C. Dann & Company.....Buffalo, N.Y.	Prudential Company..... Chicago, Ill.
Empire Trust Company.....St. Joseph, Mo.	Charles D. Sager.....Washington, D.C.
Ferris & Hardgrove.....Spokane, Wash.	Second National Bank.....Saginaw, Mich.
Industrial Bank.....Grand Rapids, Mich.	Union Bond & Mortgage Co.....Davenport, Ia.

Ward, Sterne & Co.....Birmingham, Ala.

Dealer inquiries invited

THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY

The Largest Trust Company in the South Atlantic States offering complete banking, trust and investment services

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $7,000,000 RESOURCES $65,000,000 70,000 DEPOSITORS

club had to meet lay in getting itself started. The "sales resistance" which had to be broken down before it was organized was the natural reticence of people to tell their own friends about the hitherto intimate and concealed problems of their own finances. Of course it was not absolutely necessary that they should reveal to one another their state of wealth or otherwise, but it was necessary that they should, sooner or later, talk about investments and, in the current of such converse, indicate something about their own situations. It required tact and time, my friend said, before some members of the club could be made to realize that there was no disposition to urge any one to confess his past mistakes or triumphs or to allow the club to become a center of gossip.

To our way of thinking, the overcoming of this financial modesty was enough to justify the existence of this or any other similar organization. Many a small investor (and not a few large ones) works woefully alone except for such consultation as he may obtain from his broker. He may study and reflect, but he does so, generally, inside himself, so to speak. He is handicapped by this failure to exchange opinions and facts, to get some one else's point of view—in short, to have the advantage of contact with other minds which are endeavoring to solve perhaps identical problems.

Just what will be the program of the Investment Club we are not yet informed. Its opportunity, however, is limitless, and, if we were called on to organize one, we would suggest that it proceed somewhat as follows:

1. Begin a series of discussions on the very elements of investing. Learn what are, and *why* they are, the different classes of investments—common stock, preferred stock, non-voting stock, notes, bonds of various degrees and classes, debentures, with their typical modifications and varieties. For some this would be going over old and familar ground, but their knowledge would hasten the education of the others, and a review of basic facts and principles would harm no one.

2. Take up the review and discussion of some modern book on investing.

3. Have the members subscribe to one or more magazines with a financial department (including, of course, The Outlook!), and bring up from time to time the fresh problems which are considered in its columns.

4. Amuse and instruct the club by setting problems in investing, making, for example, theoretical investments over a period of years and keeping records of what happens.

5. Exchange experiences, stimulate the principle of investigating before investing, co-operate with Better Business Bureaus and public authorities in exposing fake brokers and swindling scheme. Get discussion and sound speakers before other local organizations.

We cannot imagine a better employment of a little spare time than organizing and belonging to an Investment Club. The possibilities for individual as well as for collective benefit are, literally, tremendous. The trouble has been in the past that the investor has been too much alone. In very recent years, with the growth of popular education in this field, the investor has been better informed and he has not been quite so much of a solitary figure. With the Investment Club, whatever form or name it takes, he is carried a step further, and this step should prove both enjoyable and profitable.

We know of a more ambitious undertaking in a similar direction which also

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

promises well. In this case the members of the little group had real knowledge of the investment problem and, in addition, money to invest. They invested co-operatively. They formed what amounted to an investment trust or pool under a simple form of agreement and their funds were placed in sound bonds and stocks. Thus each hundred dollars was at once diversified to an extent which no individual, alone, could hope or expect. Each member's share in this pool was secured by all the assets of the pool, which soon grew to comprise thirty or forty different securities.

We also know of another scheme which involved the group-investing idea. But in this case the group wanted to make money with extreme rapidity, and after some six or eight months there was nothing left of the pool but a disappointing memory.

W. L. S.

From Inquiring Readers

THERE is always a reason, and generally a good reason, for stocks to sell to yield large returns. This fact was again illustrated in our discussion with a reader in Pennsylvania, whose inquiry can easily be gathered from our answer:

"There are two preferred stock issues of the American and Foreign Power Company. One is called the preferred—*i. e.,* the first preferred—and has paid dividends at the rate of $7 per share since issued. No dividends have been paid on the second preferred.

"This company is controlled by the Electric Bond and Share Company, and owns securities controlling public utilities in Cuba, Panama, and Guatemala. The company was incorporated in 1923 under a perpetual charter.

"The Electric Power and Light Company was incorporated in 1925 to take over, under a plan of reorganization, the assets of the Utah Securities Corporation. It now develops and operates public utilities in Louisiana, Texas, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, and Oregon.

"In both these cases the reason why the stocks do not command higher prices is that the companies are relatively new. In the case of the American and Foreign Power Company, the properties are not in the United States, and are therefore subject to greater risks than older and better-established properties in this country. In the case of the Electric Light and Power Company, this is a lately reorganized company, with the attendant uncertainties.

"We would consider American and

NO LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR IN 53 YEARS

Protect Your July Funds

with safeguards that have resulted in this record

BEFORE you accept a lower return than 6¾% or 7% on your July funds, give serious consideration to these facts:

1. The F. H. Smith Company has completed more than 53 years of continuous service to first mortgage investors.

2. It has sold first mortgage investments, aggregating many millions of dollars, to thousands of men and women, living in every state of the United States, and in 33 countries and territories abroad.

3. On all of these investments, throughout more than half a century, every cent of interest and maturing principal has been paid promptly and in full.

6¾% OR 7%

THE 6¾% and 7% First Mortgage Bonds that we offer for your July funds are created by the same standards of safety and protected by the same safeguards that have resulted in our record of *no loss to any investor in 53 years.*

These bonds give you the strong security of modern, income-producing city property and, through monthly payments toward the annual reduction of the principal, your margin of safety is constantly increased.

You may invest outright, in denominations of $1,000, $500 or $100, or you may use our Investment Savings Plan to buy one or more $500 or $1,000 bonds by 10 equal monthly payments. *Regular monthly payments earn the full rate of bond interest.* Maturities are from 2 years to 10 years.

* * * *

Send your name and address on the form below for details of our July offerings, and for our booklets, "*Fifty-three Years of Proven Safety*" and "*How to Build an Independent Income.*"

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY

Founded 1873

Smith Bldg., Washington, D.C. **582 Fifth Ave., New York**

PHILADELPHIA BOSTON PITTSBURGH BUFFALO ALBANY MINNEAPOLIS

NO LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR IN 53 YEARS

Name..... Address..... 6-L

In writing to the above advertiser please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Demand
these 4 things
with your
July Investments"
say Successful Investors

The most successful investors will tell you that the safety and profit of your investments may well depend upon these four things:

1. An unconditional guarantee of principal and interest by the house of issue.
2. The financial statement of the house of issue.
3. The privilege of insuring your bonds against loss.
4. A yield of 6% to 6½%.

Unconditionally Guaranteed

Every Adair First Mortgage Real Estate Bond is unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by Adair Realty & Trust Company, with capital, surplus and profits of $2,500,000 and resources over $10,000,000. The financial statement of the Adair Realty & Trust Company is published at regular intervals.

Insurance Privilege

Every Adair Bond is eligible for insurance against loss of principal and interest in one of the oldest and strongest surety companies in America with resources over $27,000,000.

Adair Guaranteed Bonds fulfill the requirements of the most conservative investors and the liberal yield, up to 6½%, makes them a favorite with successful investors the country over.

Investors in Adair Guaranteed Bonds *can not fail to make money.* Mail the coupon today for full information and July Offering Sheet.

ADAIR REALTY
& TRUST CO. *Founded 1865*

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS $2,500,000

Healey Building ATLANTA — Packard Building PHILADELPHIA

Offices and correspondents in principal cities

ADAIR REALTY & MORTGAGE CO., *Inc.*

New York 270 Madison Avenue — St. Louis Boatmen's Bank Building

Ownership identical

ADAIR REALTY & TRUST CO.,
Healey Building, Dept. Y-36
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:—Please send me full information and your July Offering Sheet describing Adair Guaranteed 6½% Bonds.

Name_____

Address_____

'Foreign Power the better from an investment point of view, but we would not rate it above a good 'business man's risk.' "

"WHAT about Dodge Brothers preferred?" inquires a friend in California.

"As to this stock," we answered, "we would not regard it as a seasoned preferred stock, and hence not one of investment rank. The Dodge car is one of the best on the market, and the company is, so far as we know, soundly managed, but the recent financing has not yet been completely adjusted or absorbed, and this stock is not generally regarded as better than a 'good business man's risk.' "

We might have added that our opinion of the automobile in question is biased by our personal ownership. Also, that we feel a little conservative on individual motor stocks.

A GOOD many inquiries from different parts of the country come to us about various corporations which guarantee bonds. Those who ask us about these guaranteeing companies are interested in "guaranteed" first-mortgage bonds. To inquire as to the standing of the guarantor is eminently proper and sane, but as a matter of fact a guaranty, while an added protection, is the kind of assurance which makes assurance doubly sure. In other words, a first-rate house specializing in guaranties takes itself the very minimum of risk and does not indorse any bond about which it has the least doubt. If, however, a guaranty adds anything to the bond buyer's peace of mind, it is worth the price. In just one out of many thousand cases it will save your principal.

Contributors' Gallery

WILLIAM J. GHENT has long been a student of sociological and political questions. He was one of the founders of the Social Reform Club in New York City, and was at one time President of the Rand School of Social Science. His books include "Mass and Class," "Socialism and Success," and "The Reds Bring Reaction."

JAMES A. TEN EYCK, the celebrated coach of the Syracuse University crews, is himself a famous sculler and sweep oarsman and has probably rowed more races than any other living man.

CHARLES M. HARGER is a veteran observer, the editor of the Abilene, Kansas, "Daily Reflector," and a frequent contributor to The Outlook and other periodicals.

How Much does Your Money Earn?

This Table Tells You How Much YOU CAN MAKE

TEN SURE ROADS TO WEALTH

	Your Monthly Investment	Period of Investment (Months)	Your Total Worth	Your Yearly Life Income
Plan 1	$100	180	$33,359	$2,669
Plan 1A	100	180	66,719	5,338
Plan 1B	100	120	37,727	3,018
Plan 2	50	180	16,669	1,334
Plan 2A	50	120	28,851	2,308
Plan 2B	50	180	53,343	4,267
Plan 3	25	180	8,322	666
Plan 3A	25	120	14,372	1,150
Plan 3B	25	180	24,990	1,999
Plan 4	10	180	3,315	265

These plans have been checked by Haskins and Sells, *Certified Public Accountants*

THE Trust Company of Florida *offers you* the facilities to operate any of these ten plans. You can draw out at any time but if you continue you can gain the attractive totals shown in the above table, *safely and without risk.* Details are explained in our booklet, "HOW TO GAIN INDEPENDENT MEANS."

This institution—founded 1909—operating under Florida banking laws—offering 8% First Mortgage Bonds—has an unbroken safety record.

Send for free booklet and learn what *you may gain* through 8%. *Mail the coupon today.*

Write to
TRUST COMPANY OF FLORIDA
Paid-in Capital and Surplus $500,000
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Name_____
Street_____
City_____
State_____ 608

Facts For Investors

THE OUTLOOK'S Financial Service Department is at the disposal of all Outlook readers at the nominal charge of $1 per inquiry. It is a fact-finding and reporting information service which aims to help the investor, small and large, solve his own problems. We are serving hundreds. May we serve you?

The Outlook Financial Service Department
THE OUTLOOK, 120 East 16th Street, New York

Our FIRST MORTGAGES and GOLD BONDS net - 8%

secured by improved Tampa real estate. Guaranteed by corporation with $795,000 paid capital and surplus.
Write for information and booklet.
FLORIDA MORTGAGE TITLE & BONDING COMPANY
715 Florida Ave., Tampa, Florida

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED